The Pyongyang Times

No. 9 (268) MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1970 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

In the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the National Meeting of Local Industrial Workers opens at the Mansudae Assembly Hall. Photo: the meeting hall

National Meeting of Local Industrial Workers Held in the Presence of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader

The National Meeting of Local Industrial Workers which was opened in Pyongyang on February 24 in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, amid the warm congratulations and deep interests of the local industrial workers and the entire people of our country closed on February 27 after successfully discussing its agenda.

At the last day session the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave programmatic instructions to be the guiding compass in the struggle for effecting new innovations in the production of mass consumption goods by more powerfully developing the local industry through a nation-wide movement and thereby radically enhancing the material and cultural living standards of the people and accelerating socialist construction of the country.

When the Leader concluded his speech the entire attendants of the meeting rose to their feet and manifested with the loud shouts "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and prolonged thunderous applause their unbounded emotion and joy of having directly received the programmatic teachings from Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and a firm resolution to brilliantly materialize his grand conception to feed and dress our people better and make their living more bountiful and cultured, by making the instructions of the Leader their flesh and blood and pushing them through to the last, and repay his deep trust and great solicitude with loyalty.

The meeting unanimously adopted a message of pledge to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, amid thunderous applause shaking the hall.

The recent meeting was held in a grand atmosphere in which the working class and the entire working people of our country, in hearty response to the call of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, have turned out in the final charge for capturing all the heights of the Seven-Year Plan before the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and are dashing ahead like the wind at "Kangson speed," the new Chollima speed, and the whole country is seething with the revolutionary enthusiasm.

The meeting reviewed the successes and experiences gained in the development of local industry during the last period and discussed militant tasks facing the local industrial domain for radically enhancing the material and cultural living standards of our people by bringing about fresh innovations in the production of mass consumption goods.

It was attended by a large number of labour innovators of local industry and light industrial workers who are devoting all their wisdom and creative enthusiasm to the development of consumer goods production, upholding the line of simultaneously developing the large-scale central industry and the medium and small-scale local industry put forth by the Leader, while firmly arming themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and constantly revolutionizing and working-classizing themselves.

Also attending the meeting were functionaries of Party, state and economic organs and public organizations.

Placed respectfully on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

On the day of the opening session when they were quietly awaiting the appearance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the hearts of the entire attendants of the meeting were beating high with the unbounded reverence for and trust in and burning loyalty to the great and sagacious Leader who has confidently led our revolution along the one road of victory for over 40 years, personally ploughing through the thorny path, with the destiny of the fatherland and the nation on his shoulders, and the high honour and pride of being his revolutionary fighters.

At nine a.m. February 24 the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, mounted the platform.

At that moment the entire attendants of the meeting rose from their seats all at once and enthusiastically welcomed the respected and beloved Leader with the loud shout "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and prolonged, thunderous applause that shook the hall.

Amid the shouts of *manse* (hurrah) and prolonged stormy applause, women labour innovators presented to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, a basket of fragrant flowers carrying the feel-

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Comrade KIM IL SUNG,
the Respected and Beloved Leader,
Cites Model Workers in Light Industrial Domain

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, cited light industrial workers who, having firmly armed themselves with the unitary ideology of our Party, distinguished themselves in the struggle for raising the quality of light industrial products and expanding their variety by displaying all their wisdom and creative zeal to thoroughly implement the Party's economic policy.

A meeting for conveying citations and gifts from Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, was held on February 27 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall, Pyongyang.

Respectfully placed on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who always leads our people along the one road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity.

Attending the meeting were light industrial workers including labour innovators who participated in the National Meeting of Local Industrial Workers and responsible functionaries of the Party and government organs.

Present at the meeting were Comrades Kim Il, Li Jong Ok, Pak Jong Ae and Hyon Mu Gwang; and Choe Chang Gwon, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Se Hwal, Minister of Textile and Paper-making Industries; Li Ho Hyok, Minister of Foodstuffs and Daily Necessaries Industries; and Oh Tae Bong, Director of the Secretariat of the Cabinet.

The meeting opened with the playing of the "Patriotic Song."

Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, conveyed the citations and gifts from Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, to 36 light industrial workers.

Then decrees of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly on awarding state decorations to light industrial workers were read out. Comrade Pak Jong Ae, Vice-President of the SPA Presidium, awarded orders and medals of the D.P.R.K. to 4,504 workers, technicians and office workers in the light industry domain who rendered meritorious services in the work for laying solid production bases of mass consumption goods and meeting the demands of the people for consumer goods by displaying their patriotic devotion and initiative, upholding the line put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, on simultaneously developing the large-scale central industry and medium and small-scale local industry and the economic policy of our Party.

The attendants of the meeting evinced their firm resolve to effect a great innovation in the honourable and worthy struggle for increasing the production of mass consumption goods and further raising their quality by firmly arming themselves with the unitary ideology of our Party and displaying all their wisdom and initiative, upholding the programmatic instructions given by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, at the National Meeting of Local Industrial Workers and thus live up to the deep trust and expectation of the Leader with loyalty.

The meeting closed with the chorus of "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

TELEGRAMS

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from Major **Marien Ngouabi** in reply to his telegram of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the proclamation of the Labour Party of the Congo and the People's Republic of the Congo and on the appointment of the latter as Head of State and Chairman of the State Council.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Ne Win**, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma, replying to his telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Burma.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo**, President of the Federal Republic of Cameroons, replying to his telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the independence of Cameroons and the New Year 1970.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Mohsen Al Ainy** upon his appointment as Prime Minister of the Yemen Arab Republic.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Dudley Senanayake**, Prime Minister of the Government of Ceylon, on the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Ceylon.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Agostinho Neto**, Chairman of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement, expressing full support to the just stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea concerning the South Korean airmen who came over to the northern half of the Republic with a plane and concerning its passengers.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a telegram of greetings to **the French Communist Party** in congratulation of its 19th Congress.

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ings of unbounded adoration of the attendants of the meeting and the entire local industrial workers of the country.

Also taking the platform were Comrades Kim Il, Li Jong Ok and Hyon Mu Gwang, and responsible functionaries of Party and government organs and public organizations as well as labour heroes and labour innovators.

Comrade Choe Chang Gwon, a department director of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made an opening address.

A huge canvas of a work in relief depicting the proud path traversed by the workers in the domain of local industry of our country under the wise leadership of the Leader inheriting the glorious revplutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea and the ardent loyalty of the workers in this domain to the Leader, was presented to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, as a memorial at the meeting.

The presidium of the meeting and secretariat were elected.

The entire attendants of the meeting rose to their feet all at once and elected Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, to the presidium of the meeting with loud cheers of *manse* (hurrah) and prolonged, stormy applause.

The meeting elected with unanimous approval a presidium of 71 members and the secretariat.

Comrade Kim Il, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made the report "On effecting a new innovation in the production of mass consumption goods by further developing local industry through a nation-wide movement, upholding the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader."

Comrade Kim Il said in the beginning of the report that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, set forth the wisest and original line on rapidly developing the production of mass consumption goods by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the actual conditions of our country and led our Party and people to a brilliant victory in its implementation.

He said:

Embodied in the lines and policies for the development of the production of mass consumption goods advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung is his grand conception to see that our people once oppressed and exploited are fed, clad and live as well as others at the earliest date.

As far back as in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that the construction of an independent national economy in the liberated fatherland was one of the fundamental questions for the building of a prosperous, sovereign and independent state and the building of socialism and communism in which the people would live a bountiful and happy life, and formulated this in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

From the first days of the building of a new country right after the liberation, Comrade Kim Il Sung paid great attention to rapidly developing the local industry by widely organizing the province-run factories of medium and small scale, while building modern light industrial bases.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, led the people to expand the local industry of medium and small scale with all force available under the condition in which the large-scale central industry had been severely destroyed during the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The local industry in our country made really a leaping development in the post-war period in the violent stream in which the historic social and economic changes took place in the towns and countryside and the socialist construction was progressing at the speed of Chollima.

Recalling that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, convened a plenum of the Party Central Committee in June, 1958 and put forth the great line on developing the medium and small-scale local industry through a nation-wide movement by extensively mobilizing the local reserves and potentials while continuously developing the large-scale central industry in the production of consumer goods, the reporter stated: Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that over 1,000 local industrial factories were built in a few months after the plenum to cover the whole country with a network of local industrial factories of medium and small scale.

Referring in detail to the wise measures adopted by Comrade Kim Il Sung for the further development of the local industry in each stage of the development of the revolution, the reporter said: Thanks to his wise leadership and paternal solicitude, the material and technical foundations of local industry have been consolidated and the level of technique and skill of the workers has risen in the past years to boost the per-capita output value in 1969 nearly 3 times that the 1958 figure.

Today local industry represents a half of the total consumer goods production of our country and it greatly contributes to accelerating the overall development of the national economy and enhancing the livelihood of the people, the reporter said. He went on:

The total output value of the local industry of our country last year was treble that in 1958. In the period from 1958 to 1969, taking the country as a whole, textile industry rapidly grew above 4.5 times, food, beverages and tobacco industries over 2 times, glass and ceramic industries over 6 times, paper-making industry 4.6 times, school things and daily necessaries industries nearly 7 times, and in this the local industry played a big role.

These successes registered in the establishment of the local industry and its development during the past period are the brilliant fruition of the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, embodied in the sphere of economic construction and the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and a great victory our people achieved in the era of the Workers' Party, upholding the wise leadership of the Leader.

We, by carrying through the original, *Juche*-motivated line on simultaneously developing large-scale central light industry and medium and small-scale local industry, put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, have laid in a historically brief period a reliable consumer goods producing base with a large number of big, medium and small factories and have thus been able to further promote the building of an independent national economy of the country and overall socialist construction and enhance the livelihood of our people by leaps and bounds.

The reporter, in the name of the entire attendants of the meeting and all the workers in the domain of local industry, extended highest glory and deepest thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who indicated the original way of the development of the local industry in our country and has led our people to lay today's solid foundation of modern local industry and shows warm love and all care for our workers in the domain of local industry.

The line of developing the large-scale central industry while simultaneously pushing forward the medium and small-scale local industry, put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, is an original line in which Marxism-Leninism is creatively applied to the specific conditions of our country and a revolutionary line making it possible to increase the production of mass consumption goods, expedite the overall economic development of the country and build socialism and communism faster and better, Comrade Kim Il said, and went on:

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us: **"Our experience shows that in view of the economic and technical peculiarities of light industry, it is, in general, rational to develop medium and small-scale factories side by side with large ones. Especially it shows that it is an effective way of increasing consumer goods production and rapidly developing industry as a whole in the underdeveloped countries to build many local factories which are comparatively simple in technique and are small in scale. The construction of local industry is also of very great importance to the even development of all the localities in the country, and especially to the bringing of industry closer to agriculture and the gradual elimination of the distinctions between town and country."**

By putting forth this line, the first of its kind in history, Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated to the Party and state of the working class the way of rapidly enhancing the livelihood of the people through the leaping development of the production of mass consumption goods and furthermore accelerating the overall building of socialism after the establishment of the socialist system and made an outstanding contribution to further developing and enriching the Marxist-Leninist theory on the building of socialism and communism.

This eloquently proves the sagacity of the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who, from the unswerving stand of *Juche*, always grasps in time the problems arising in life, indicates their solutions with originality and solves the problems boldly and actively by mobilizing the masses.

Saying that the practice of socialist construction in our country is convincing proof of the correctness and great vitality of the line put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung on developing the large-scale central industry side by side with the medium and small-scale local industry, he continued:

We have been able to effect a radical turn in the production of mass consumption goods in a brief span of time, without big investment from the state and vigorously push ahead with overall socialist economic construction of the country by widely developing the medium and small-scale local industry alongside the large-scale central industry following the wise line indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

With the construction and operation of a large number of medium and small-scale local industrial factories through massive movement of our working people in all towns and counties throughout the country, production has been brought closer to the sources of raw materials and consumption areas, the raw and other materials and labour source in the local areas have come to be mobilized and used to the full and a leaping growth has been made in the production of mass consumption goods.

Along with this, it enabled us to rapidly increase the accumulation of the country and invest a greater amount of state funds in the development of heavy industry, large-scale light industry and the rural economy.

And this line is of very great importance in finally solving the socialist rural question by making closer the link between industry and agriculture and strengthening the guidance and assistance of the working class to the peasantry.

The development of the local industrial factories contributes to disseminating in a more effective and rational way the advanced method of industrial management, cultured practices in production and technique in the countryside and further strengthening the leading role of industry and the political and ideological influence of the working class upon the peasants in the building of socialism and communism.

Thus, it plays a great role in

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consolidating the class alliance between the working class and the peasantry, raising further the role of the county, the base linking the towns and countryside in all domains of politics, economy and culture, accelerating the socialist rural construction, developing all the areas and gradually eliminating the distinctions between town and country.

Thanks to the implementation of the line of our Party on rapidly developing the medium and small-scale local industry alongside the large-scale central industry, the ranks of the working class have been expanded further in our country and the process of revolutionization and working-classization of the working people, women in particular, has been greatly expedited.

The ranks of Chollima riders, the Heroes of our era and Red soldiers of the Party, are expanding as the days go by in the local industrial domain.

There are now in the local industrial domain 15 Chollima factories, 5 Chollima work shops, 29 double Chollima work teams and 1,883 Chollima work teams and 26 per cent of the entire employees are Chollima riders.

The line of simultaneously developing the large-scale central industry and the medium and small-scale local industry advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, is the wisest line making it possible not only to successfully fulfil the tasks of economic construction and defence upbuilding of the country and rapidly improve the people's livelihood but also to creditably fulfil the prospective tasks of the socialist and communist construction.

The line of simultaneously developing the large-scale central industry and the medium and small-scale industry in the production of consumer goods advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, is an example which should be always followed by the new-born independent countries which have embarked upon building a new life and those countries which took over a backward economy from the old society, for the building of an independent national economy and for the prosperity and development of the country and a happy life of the people, the reporter stressed.

The reporter said: Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, gave teachings on effecting fresh innovations in the development of the local industry to markedly raise the wages of the factory and office workers and sharply cut the price of consumer goods in a few years to come so that the people's material and cultural living standards can be radically enhanced to a degree commensurate with the powerful economic foundations of the country.

The reporter went on:

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed us that the expenditures and revenue should be entrusted to the local districts to help them raise the sense of responsibility and give fullest play to their creative initiative in developing local industry and the principle of the provinces meeting for themselves in the main the demands of their working people for consumer goods should be established and the production of local specialities be actively developed in reliance upon the peculiarities of the local areas.

This principle is a line for enabling the local government organs to further enhance their consciousness as the housekeeper in charge of all the economic life in the respective locality, meet for themselves the budgetary expenditures and display all their creative initiative to expand and develop the local industry for self-sufficiency in the mass consumption goods.

This new line is, indeed, the wisest and most correct line advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, with a scientific penetration into the lawful demands of the economic development in our country and its actual conditions.

This is an original creative line for bringing about a great upsurge in the development of local industry by giving fuller play to the creative initiative of the local areas by strengthening the centralized guidance in economic management to meet the essential demands of socialist society where the means of production are owned by the whole people and carrying through more successfully the line of our Party on developing large-scale industrial factories alongside medium and small-scale ones in light industry.

We have every condition and possibility for each province to expand and develop the local industry so that it can take upon itself the budgetary outlay and meet its own demand for consumer goods, the reporter declared. He said that production should be increased in local industry.

At the same time, the daily necessaries shops of the central industrial enterprises will markedly raise their output, he said.

The reporter also laid stress on bringing the quality of all the consumer goods onto the world-level and markedly increasing their varieties within a short period.

Then Comrade Kim Il referred to concrete tasks and ways for this.

The reporter, first of all, called for increasing the output of daily necessaries and processed foodstuffs through a nation-wide movement and developing the production of local specialities.

The reporter underscored the necessity of markedly boosting the production of ironware and improving their qualitative composition and producing in larger quantities refrigerators, washing machines, bicycles, wrist watches, cameras, electric articles and kitchen utensils to meet the people's growing demands for these goods.

He said that in a few years to come local industrial factories should turn out at least 150 million to 200 million metres of fabrics and 5 million pairs of footwear.

The reporter put emphasis on further improving the dietary life of the people and freeing the women from the kitchen chores by markedly developing the production of non-staple foodstuffs and all other processed foodstuffs.

In the second part of the report, Comrade Kim Il pointed to raising the quality of mass consumption goods and further strengthening the technical innovation movement. He also laid stress on giving priority to the political work among the producers and powerfully waging the technical innovation movement.

In the third part of the report, the reporter underscored the necessity of making better use of raw material resources in the localities and further improving the supply of raw and other materials and normalizing the production of mass consumption goods.

In the last part of the report he laid stress on improving the guidance to the local industry and enhancing the level of management as required by the great Taean work system.

The reporter stressed what is most important in honourably carrying out the huge tasks in the local industrial domain is for all the workers to arm themselves firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideology of our Party, and thoroughly establish the revolutionary traits of pushing through the Party policies to the end. He also emphasized that all the workers in this domain should strive hard to revolutionize and working-classize themselves and work more and produce more and wage a strained struggle, counting every minute and every second, to meet actively the great revolutionary event of the national unification, smashing the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of our people, and their lackeys the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, for a new war.

He called for further developing the Chollima work-team movement in depths and raising higher the flames of the great revolutionary upsurge.

Concluding his report, Comrade Kim Il appealed to all the workers to unite closer around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, and advance vigorously along the road of victory indicated by the Leader for meeting the historic Fifth Congress of our Party as a congress of victors and radically improving the livelihood of our people by sharply increasing the output of mass consumption goods.

Following the report, many comrades took the floor.

Referring in his speech to the wise leadership and paternal solicitude of the Leader who founded the local industry of our country and has developed the local industrial factories in a brief span of time into modern light industrial factories equipped with advanced technique and having a large number of employees, Comrade Hong In Gol proposed the meeting to present a message of pledge to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who always leads our people confidently to victory and glory, in the name of the entire attendants of the meeting.

The entire attendants warmly approved and supported this proposal with prolonged, thunderous applause.

In the morning of the second and third-day sessions discussions were held at the sub-committee meetings, which were again followed by the plenary meeting in the afternoon of the third-day session.

At the sub-committee meetings and the plenary session discussions continued on bringing about new innovations in the production of mass consumption goods by further developing the local industry through a nation-wide movement, upholding the instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Referring to the brilliant successes and experiences gained in the development of local industry in the past period, the speakers stressed that it is a fruition of the outstanding leadership and great solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who is constantly concerned for the prosperity of the country and nation and the betterment of the people's living and always leads the Korean revolution along the one road of victory, that our local industry now represents 50 per cent of the country's consumer goods production and greatly contributes to promoting the overall development of the national economy and enhancing the people's living, and they extended highest honour and deepest thanks to the Leader.

The meeting discussed and adopted measures for thoroughly carrying through the instructions on effecting new innovations in the development of the local industry for radically enhancing the material and cultural living standards of the people, the instructions given recently by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, who is always deeply concerned for the happy life of our people and the promotion of their wellbeing.

At the last-day session the meeting unanimously adopted a congratulatory message in the name of the attendants of the meeting to the workers, technicians and office employees of the factory where Comrade Kim Yong Duk works who had performed brilliant labour feats in the production of daily necessaries, upholding the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Then Comrade Choe Chang Gwon, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a closing address.

The whole course of the meeting once again clearly proved the correctness and great vitality of the original line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, on simultaneously developing large-scale central industry and medium and small-scale local industry in the production of mass consumption goods.

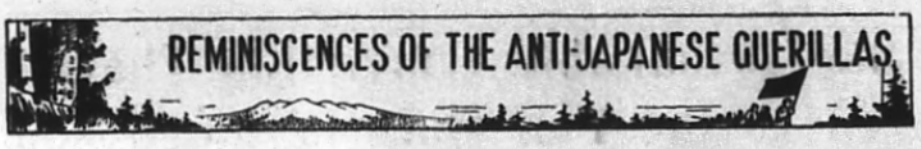
And the meeting eloquently demonstrated the high revolutionary enthusiasm and firm determination of the entire local industrial workers of our country to certainly register brilliant successes in the fulfilment of the new revolutionary tasks set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, united rock-firm around him.

The entire attendants of the meeting evinced their firm determination to more firmly arm themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and more thoroughly establish the unitary ideological system of the Party and constantly revolutionize and working-classize themselves and vigorously wage the struggle for thoroughly carrying through the programmatic instructions given by the Leader at the meeting and thereby meet the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea as a congress of victors, effect new innovations in the production of mass consumption goods and hasten the complete victory of socialism and the revolutionary cause of national unification.

Exhibition of Light Industrial Products Opens

An exhibition of light industrial products was open in Pyongyang in connection with the National Meeting of Local Industrial Workers which was convened on the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and under his guidance.

On display in the exhibition are over 50,000 kinds of daily necessaries and foodstuffs turned out by the large-scale central light industrial factories and the local industrial factories and daily necessaries shops and branch factories of factories and enterprises under various ministries and housewives work teams, which our people have solidly built up, upholding the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.



On Our Way to Headquarters

Oh Baek Ryong

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I earnestly persuaded them.

"A revolutionary cannot fall back from the struggle even for a moment, can he? If we think of drawing back, giving up our firm determination to search for the Headquarters, how could we call it the thought of a person who makes revolution?

"Comrade Commander taught us that a revolutionary fighter did not know stopping fighting for a minute or even for a second. If we now stopped, where were we to turn back.

"The way we are now going is the road of revolution. It is our duty, our obligation to go along this road to the end without stopping even for a second!...."

Then other remaining comrades began to criticize two comrades.

"It is cowardly of you to turn your backs to the road of struggle!"

"For a revolutionary to flinch from difficulties cannot be tolerated! How can such a weak-minded man make revolution?"

As soon as the incisive criticism was thus levelled at their thinking that we should look for the Headquarters in spring after we set up a secret camp in the secure place and pass the winter in peace with prepared provisions, two comrades lowered their heads and kept silent. It was certain that the criticism did not come home to them.

When the comrades we had trusted like our own flesh and blood, wavered for a while in this manner, we felt an unbearable pain in our hearts.

(But we must not compromise with the unprincipled! Even if only one remains, we must not violate the principles of revolution or bend our knees before difficulties....)

Resolved this way, we had talks with them all day long so that they might become convinced of their faults.

In the evening, I made sure of their last determination.

"Those who are not inclined to go with us, remain here, and those who want to follow me, raise your hands!"

After all it was decided to leave there in accordance with the views of the majority.

Prior to our start on the morning of the following day, I said to the comrade who would remain:

"By a majority decision, we are going to leave here. If you want to remain here, take your own way... It is indeed painful for us to leave behind the comrade who was once determined to share life and death with us, believing each other up to now. But I cannot take with me against his will the comrade who doesn't wish to go. Can I?...."

With these words, I stood up first.

These words seemed to weigh upon his conscience and there was a look of distress discernible on his face. As I walked, I felt my heart ache.

However, when I looked back after walking for some time, I found all of the five comrades following me.

Because the conscience of revolutionary and comradeship were brought to life in his heart, even the comrade who had vacillated for a time, overcame his weakness.

The anti-Japanese guerillas, in this way, went through the trials in the fight not only against cold, hunger, the on-coming enemy and so on, but also against their manifestation of weakness before difficulties.

So long as one is not a perfect revolutionary, there may be temporary vacillations and mistakes on the way of struggle. Only according as how bravely one overcomes one's own ideological weak points and vacillations, one's revolutionary spirit and mettle as a revolutionary are measured.

Later, we forced our way through the deep snow in the hinterland in Holung County on an empty stomach for several days on end.

Unable to bear hunger, a comrade going ahead of us, proposed to catch a deer and take a meal.

Just then when we walked half way down a mountain, a deer as large as an ox was digging the snow and making a noise before us.

Consenting to catch the deer to banish our fatigue and appease our hunger, we sat down and each smoked a cigarette, and watched a comrade approach close to the deer, fall prostrate and level his gun at it.

Bang! went the gun, after a while. Just then a comrade sitting beside me fell to the ground. Looking around, I found the enemy closing in upon us.

It was already too late to run away, but we should not let ourselves be caught by the enemy. Quickly taking an injured comrade with me, I ran forward and shouted:

"Comrades, follow me!"

We ran in all haste along a cliff where arm-thick vines of *tare* (actinidia arguta planch) and wild grapes twined around here and there. When I look back upon that day now I wonder with what strength I ran through the place at that time.

"Hey, don't run away. It's me!" Turning my head, I found a thrice-cursed turncoat shouting this. I wanted to shoot the hateful swine on the spot, but I had no time to do so.

Seeing us run without stopping, the enemies fired machine-guns in volleys over us. It was clear that they were trying to threaten to catch us alive.

We rushed with might and main.

However, a comrade running 20 meters away in front of us, suddenly turned back, came running and, quickly shouted: "There are enemies, too, ahead of us." When we looked over there, we found large enemy "punitive forces" pressing upon us in an encircling formation along the mountain ridges.

Such being the case, we were driven into a tight corner where we were unable to slip out forward or back.

"Let's fight to the last bullet!"

The comrades said in a heroic voice. I was also resolved to lay down my life after I paid the price of blood, even if killed after all. But at this moment I reconsidered that I should not die a vain death, without finding out the Headquarters. Thus, laying my hand on the rifles levelled by the comrades against the enemy, I shouted: "We must die on no accounts. We must live to the last and look for the Headquarters. All men, follow me!"

I turned back and ran like an arrow. I hit on the idea that I had taken a quick look at a cliff just a moment before, when I came running that way.

The cliff, which was formed by a landslide, was as steep as a wall. No one could imagine that any one would dare to tumble down such a place. Therefore, the enemies did not spread an encircling net over here.

But this was the only way by which we could get out of the danger.

Thinking that I would be alive, if fortunately not killed, I shut my eyes tight and fell down the precipice. Quite unexpectedly, I tumbled down to the bottom of the cliff unhurt. Of course, my body was blood-stained and scratched all over. But I could move my hands and legs freely and there was no serious injury to my body.

I rose to my feet, dusting my uniform. All of the comrades who tumbled down the cliff after me, also got up clearing dust. But the wounded comrade alone breathed his last, shot by a bullet from the enemy, before he could fall down the cliff.

Losing the comrade near and dear to us and crossing another death line, we went up an opposite mountain ridge and sat down there, and watched the enemy's movements with the eyes filled with hatred.

Over the cliff opposite us were heard ceaselessly ear-splitting disorderly gun reports. The scoundrels who attacked us from both sides, fought among themselves, unaware that we had escaped. It was, indeed, thrilling.

The enemies who noticed some time later that they had been fighting among themselves, spoke ill of each other and got back, taking dead bodies with them.

Darkness began to gather around the mountain ranges.

Thinking that we ought to go our way again, we tried to raise our bodies, but could by no means stand up.

Our bodies were covered with blood and black and blue all over, and we each had nothing but a gun; we had lost our knapsacks, tents, cooking utensils and the like. While tumbling down the cliff overgrown with vines of *tare*, we lost everything.

After burying the body of the comrade who made a martyr of himself to our regret, we lay down, dog-tired. When I gazed at electric lights twinkling in the streets of Lungching city, all kinds of thoughts flashed across my mind.

(Where is the Headquarters now? I wonder if Comrade Commander is well... Where are we to head for in this vast expanse of the Manchurian wilderness? How do we break through strict cordon of the enemy who is watching the place wherever we go? Today we lost one comrade, but nobody knows what will become of the remaining five....)

As I looked at the Great Bear scintillating in the night sky at one time and at flushing electric lights at the other, those thoughts crowded my mind.

(Is there any one who doesn't want to lead a free and harmonious life with his dear family? Who knows that we are suffering in the dead of night in a mountain where there is no sign of human life?....)

Haunted with these thoughts, I covered my head with my hands with a start and changed my mind.

(The road of revolution has been hard. I did not step out on the road of revolution in pursuit of my personal interests or for the purpose of gaining other's favor. It doesn't matter whether anybody understands me or not. Didn't I resolve to find out this —value of life! happiness of mankind!—in the way of revolution, live for the revolution and die for the revolution while making revolution?)

Shouting this to myself, I trembled terribly .

At that moment in a kaleidoscopic way flitted through my head the road of revolution I had traversed since I attained the age of discretion. Before my eyes floated vividly the days when I had joined the guerilla army without conducting a funeral of my father murdered by the enemy and when I had wiped out the enemy, crossing over steep mountains with arms in my hands.

(It is not because I hoped for any reward or fame, nor because I wanted a comfortable private life that I had traversed this harsh road. Haven't I fought up to date with a determination to devote myself entirely to the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and happiness of the people as a revolutionary fighter?)

Thinking this way, I started to my feet and took a seat.

"Comrades! Pluck up courage. Sacrifices and difficulties are incidental to the revolution. Now let's stand up and build a fire!"

Thus, I cheered up the comrades and set about gathering dry wood for fuel. One comrade after another rose up and busied themselves to build a fire.

After a while, we sat around a cone-shaped fire. There were grim looks discernible on their faces, but nobody spoke.

"Comrades, cheer up. Let's go to the Headquarters at any cost. You would remember Comrade Commander always taught us that the more complicated the situation was, the more we should brace our nerves, and that the more difficult fix we were in, the more bravely we should fight. However desperately the enemies may try to block our way, laying siege to every mountain, and however closely they may post their detectives in every village and watch for our movement, there will surely be a loophole for us. The question depends upon how valiantly we fight, firmly rallied as one around the Headquarters...."

In this manner, I instilled in the minds of comrades confidence and courage.

All the comrades were at one in determination to search for the Headquarters.

The only question was how we could break through the cordon and encircling net of the enemy.

I suggested that it would be safer for us to march boldly along highways and through towns, though it might seem dangerous. At first, the comrades were not open to conviction of my suggestion, but all of them agreed to it after hearing out my detailed explanations. To this end, we had to solve the problem of provisions, first of all.

On the following night, we advanced toward the villages scattered near Changjenkiang to secure food.

We boldly went down the mountain to a highway as had planned.

We met with two young men going to visit a neighbouring village and asked them what was going on in the village. And they told us that people would gather every night at an inn in a village down the road.

I made up my mind to boldly force our way into this inn to solve the problem of provisions.

Though one might say now that it was an adventurous act, we could not but take such an extraordinary and bold action under the circumstances.

Toward midnight that day, we approached the inn and called on the master.

From inside the room came strange voices and the master would not make his appearance.

It was certain that there was something in it.

After telling the comrades to heighten strict vigilance, I knocked at the door with all my strength and shouted for the master to open the door in a hurry.

And then, the master came helter-skelter and murmured in a quavering voice.

"What shall I do? There are now 15 policemen in the room."

It seemed that the master noticed quickly that we were men of the People's Revolutionary Army.

"It doesn't matter. Get in and switch on the light at once!"

I said sternly to the master of the inn.

I felt the better for it. Because, we would be able to throw the enemies into more confusion if we decoyed the enemies into the mountain and slipped away to the highway after disarming them and capturing their belongings.

In an emergency, we should be calm and bold. Even though we were few in number, we would be able to successfully defeat the enemies if we acted calmly and agilely.

Scared by my sharp glance, the master entered the house hurry-scurry. But apparently because of obstruction by the policemen, the light was not turned on immediately.

We aimed our guns at the doors and took a firing posture, at the same time threatened them, making an outcry.

"Orderly, tell Seventh and Eighth Regimental Commanders to come!" and then a comrade answered "yes," and pretended to run.

"Guards Company! Ready for flinging handgrenades!"

I once again shouted this.

The policemen, hearing the shout and fearing that something terrible might happen, switched on the light, requesting us with consternation not to shoot them for mercy's sake.

"Then, who is a fellow in charge? Come out here at once!" As soon as I shouted this, a very tall Manchurian puppet police commander came out and said: "How do you do?" making respectful bows.

"Well, as we don't attack you, collect your guns and stand them in a corner of the room!"

Giving orders to the police commander this way I gave an eye-signal to two comrades. They went to the back door. Thinking that our party was a large unit, the police commander shuddered for fear and went into the room, and collected all the guns and stood them in a corner.

The comrades who entered at the back door took them. I let another comrade stand on sentry and told him to let passing trucks leave them alone as they were and fire only the trucks trying to stop. I took my pistol and entered the room, and taking all the guns out and handing them over to a comrade, I instructed him to break them.

And then I made the Manchurian puppet policemen gather and sit down after telling the master of the inn to quickly make "flour gruel". And telling them how the people had been subjected to the suppression by the Japanese

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imperialists, I explained plainly to them how shameful the crimes of the police betraying their nation and people were.

After we took supper, we ordered the Manchurian puppet policemen to put off their uniforms. The police commander said he would do anything but that, saying that they "would come to their account day" if they were stripped of their uniforms. However, we were not in a position to accept his request.

"Company Commander! Shoot him!"

No sooner had I shouted this than the police commander trembled with fear and took off his woolen coat, woolen underwear, woolen socks and leather shoes.

I put on all his underclothes, footwear and so on, and said: "It's natural that we should confiscate these clothes as the Japanese imperialists gave them to you, isn't it?"

The policemen got into our worn-out and dirty clothes against their will.

From their military provisions piled up in the garden we took six bags of rice, divided and put them into sacks, and left there, letting the Manchurian puppet policemen shoulder them on their backs. We walked shouldering as much rice as possible on our backs. The place was only 50 *ri* away from Laotaokou, the center of the enemy's "mopping-up operations." Therefore, it was a great problem to conceal our whereabouts. With a view to leaving our footprints in the direction of the mountain and slipping away through the highway, the direction opposite the former, I went up a mountain ridge in the direction of Wutaoyangcha. When arriving in the south of Wutaoyangcha, we had to let the Manchurian puppet policemen go back, but we had to be mindful that the fact that our numerical strength was small should not be known to them.

After thinking it over, I said in a loud voice.

"Orderly, go up and tell First Company members to come. As the feet of policemen seem to be benumbed with cold, now we have to let them go back...."

Quickly understanding what I had in my mind, the comrade said: "yes," and ran up the mountain, and he had hardly lost sight of the policemen when he hid himself.

"If the First Company comes it will carry the burdens, so you, go home. When you return home, you should not become the watchdogs of the Japanese imperialists again...."

I said, looking around the Manchurian puppet policemen.

They expressed many thanks for that and turned back, making obeisance over and again.

After I let the Manchurian puppet policemen go back, I drew a deep breath in spite of myself. On looking back upon that, I myself wondered where such bravery sprang up in me.

In ordinary circumstances we would be unable to think of such a bold act of disarming the enemies three times as large as we, with the strength of the five men alone. Our resolute determination to search for the Headquarters with singleness of heart made us muster up the formidable strength that enabled us to march through any adversity.

We buried four bags of rice there, divided two bags of rice into five and shouldered them on our backs, and when we went up some five *ri* we prepared breakfast and ate.

When the sun rose in the midsky, the enemy "punitive forces" came up trailing after us.

Sitting on a rock out of the reach of enemy bullets, we smoked serenely and poked fun at them. They were dumb-founded and looked up abstractedly, but they went back reluctantly.

In fact, even though they chased after us, they had no other alternative but to have a hard time of it.

We left the footprints along the road in the direction of Wutaoyangcha, covered our traces during that night and again came out to the highway leading to Changjenkiang.

However crafty enemies they might be, they would never imagine that we would come back to the very place where we had attacked them. They would perhaps roam about the areas of Wutaoyangcha for 15 days to search for us. Thinking of this, it was rather thrilling to advance through the den of the enemy. We took our pistols and boldly walked along a driveway leading to Laotaokou.

If trucks and human beings turned up, we fell prostrate in the snow by the road, let them pass by and again walked.

Wiping off our footprints, we again climbed up a mountain and hid ourselves.

Thus, walking along the highway at one time and hiding ourselves at the other, we went round the areas of Yenchi County. In this way, in the course of conducting activities in the midst of the enemies, we were confronted with one danger after another from hour to hour and had to cross the death line by a hair's breadth many times.

Among the happenings on our way to the Headquarters, even now I cannot forget the fact that our party got into hot water as a comrade suffered from atrophy all of a sudden on the way of our march.

At that time, cramped in the limbs, the comrade shuddered severely. We hugged him and were at a loss what to do.

In fact, we had no foresight at all.

The place was near by a highway in the neighbourhood of Dabikou in Yenchi County, and as it was near a large concentration village, we had to slip away as soon as possible.

However, as we had the patient who could not move his body, what should we do?... It would have been possible to make a stretcher and carry him on it if we had been in the forests but we could not do that in a circumstance in which we had to slip away nimbly from the neighbourhood of town. For all that, we could not leave the patient in the lurch in the place where the enemies were always going about.

To take him with us would be dangerous for all the members of the party and if we were to leave him behind we would feel sorry for the comrade.

We silently hugged and only massaged the comrade who trembled, cramped in the limbs, and we were at our wit's end. Time glided on unsparingly.

"Comrade Regimental Commander, what shall we do?...."

Someone said these words with a sigh.

If we left in the lurch the revolutionary comrade who was suffering from a sudden illness when there was no time to lose and delay, it was certain that he would be arrested and murdered.

I embraced the comrade all at once and sobbed.

"If we die, let's die together! How could we desert you!"

Other comrades drew near and hugged him, and wept.

In the hearts of our five men who were sobbing in a group was fiercely burning the lofty love for the comrade.

The revolutionary comrade—how priceless these words are! Though everyone has persons near and dear to him—parents, brothers and sisters of one and the same blood and kith and kin, nothing is more valuable than his revolutionary comrade in the world. With what could we compare our duty to revolutionary comrades with whom we fight and share life and death, helping and soaring each other, and looking after and leading each other on the one road of revolution?

We did not hesitate in the least to sacrifice even our lives for a revolutionary comrade.

We made a bed with our burning hearts for the patient and bent our efforts to warm him with our own blood heat.

We plucked dried grasses which covered a graveyard and spread them over the place, putting our coats on him.

And then each of us was held responsible for one of his limbs and massaged it all through the night.

The day was beginning to dawn before we were aware of it. "Comrades, let us all prepare for our last moment! Quickly boil rice down to thin gruel and let the patient sip it, and dig snow and lie down still."

I said this to the comrades in a heroic voice.

As the proverb goes that sincerity moves heaven, as soon as the day broke, snow fell in large flakes and it got warmer.

Creeping on our bellies, we gathered sprigs and built a cone-shaped fire, and boiled a potful of rice to thin gruel and helped the patient sip it.

After that, as good luck would have it, the cramped limbs of the patient began to be straightened little by little.

From the evening onward, he could move his feet freely. All of us cried for joy.

A day of terror went by somehow without any trouble and it grew dark. We heaved a sigh of relief and slipped away from there, holding the patient in our arms.

During the two months when we wandered about the lair of the enemies in Yenchi, Wangching, Hunchun, how were our dangers and difficulties limited to this?...

At times disguising ourselves as enemy policemen or secret service men, we warded off dangers; mimicking the bowwows of the dog and the roars of the deer, we crossed enemy sentry lines.

After wandering from place to place in this way for a long time, at last we found the Headquarters.

With what can we compare this—the emotion we felt when we found again Comrade Kim Il Sung well—and how can we describe this?

"Comrades, well done, indeed!"

With his face beaming with a smile, Comrade Commander was glad to meet us.

We were told that the Headquarters had dispatched many times correspondents, who crossed us on the road or sacrificed themselves, and had been worrying about us, unable to find us.

"Even though a revolutionary might be left behind alone in a far off solitary island in the sea, he must know how to fight unflinchingly to win a victory like you...."

When he said this, we more deeply felt our aspiration and pride as revolutionaries.

Whenever I recall that time, I often feel the pangs of conscience.

"Am I working today with the feeling I had when I marched to search for the Headquarters single-heartedly, resolutely getting round any difficulty, hardship and heartache?" I reflect on this.

When we march forward rallied as one steel-like around the Party and the Leader, remaining faithful to the banner of revolution, and with invincible confidence in Marxism-Leninism, and single-heartedly upholding the teachings of the Party and the Leader, those ranks of revolution are invincible and able to secure victory without fail.

Therefore, the more complicated the situation of today is and the more difficult and complicated the revolutionary task posed before us is, the more firmly we must cherish the correctness of our cause and the confidence in its victory, and the more valiantly and vigorously we must fight it out, rallied rock-firm around the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved Leader.

(The End)

Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Idea on Final Solution of Rural Question and Its Vitality

Six years have passed since the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", the brilliant work of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was made public. We have vigorously advanced on along the path indicated in the theses and thus scored tremendous successes in the construction of a socialist countryside. The justness of the theses has already been confirmed by the proud reality of our countryside, and its vitality is being displayed with ever-greater brilliance from day to day.

The "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", the celebrated work of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, represents a classic document that perfectly produced a final solution to the rural question for the first time.

The socialist rural question was a new question that arose after the establishment of the socialist system in the countryside, a difficult and complex question awaiting an urgent solution in theory and practice.

This question has been solved splendidly by the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", the immortal work of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of the revolution and the outstanding Marxist-Leninist.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's theory on the socialist rural question is one of the shining fruits of his great idea of *Juche* and has its deep historical roots, based on the resplendent achievements and priceless experiences gained in the rural construction in our country.

The theses is a brilliant embodiment of Comrade Kim Il Sung's far-reaching idea on the solution of the peasant and agricultural questions, an idea he has elaborated long since the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's, and it is a crystallization of his brilliant theories on the socialist rural question, which are based on the valuable practical experiences accumulated in the revolution and construction.

* * *

In his celebrated work, the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a perfect elucidation for the first time as to the basic contents and revolutionary nature of the socialist rural question and, on this basis, clarified the correct principles and ways of its solution in a scientific way.

With regard to the fact that under the socialist system the rural question presents itself in a fundamentally different light from that in the preceding periods and to the essential contents of the socialist rural question, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in his theses:

"After the triumph of the socialist system in town and country the rural question presents itself in a fundamentally different light from that in the preceding periods.

"Under socialism the peasant and agricultural questions become a matter of developing the productive forces of agriculture to a high level, making the life of the peasants a bountiful one, abolishing the backwardness of the countryside left over by the exploiter society, and gradually obliterating the distinctions between town and country on the basis of the continuous strengthening of the socialist system established in the countryside." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 33.)

"The peasant and agricultural questions can be finally solved only when the distinctions between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry are obliterated." (Ibid., p. 32.)

The peasant and agricultural questions pose themselves in different lights at different stages of the development of the revolution.

In the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution the peasant and agricultural questions consisted in emancipating the peasantry from exploitation and enslavement through the abolition of feudal landownership in the countryside. In the stage of the socialist revolution the peasant and agricultural questions consisted in emancipating the peasantry completely from every kind of exploitation and oppression and in completely freeing the productive forces of agriculture from the fetters of the old production relations, by carrying out the socialist transformation of that relations.

Under socialism, however, the rural question becomes a matter of developing the productive forces of agriculture and improving the peasants' life rapidly, liquidating all kinds of backwardness of the countryside, a legacy of the old society, and eliminating the distinctions between town and country, on the basis of the steady consolidation of the system of socialist agriculture established in the countryside. From this it follows that the key issue in the final solution of the rural question is to obliterate the differences between town and country, to eliminate the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry.

Comrade Kim Il Sung not only initiated the creative idea that the solution of the socialist rural question leads to the final solution of the rural question but also defined the socialist rural question as one of the essential conditions for the complete victory of socialism in view of the position it holds in the building of socialism and communism.

The reason why the final solution of the rural question constitutes one of the essential conditions for the complete victory of socialism is that it gives practical effect to the working-classization and revolutionization of all members of the society, the fundamental requirement of a completely triumphant socialist society characterized by the abolishment of classes and that it provides an important condition for successfully capturing the ideological and material fortresses for a completely triumphant socialist society by

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"The Theses Is a Marxist-Leninist Programme of Rural Construction"

World Reaction to the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country"

Six years has passed since the immortal work "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" was published by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the brilliant Marxist-Leninist.

For its great vitality, the theses is continuously calling forth great repercussions among the broad segments of the world people.

"The Theses Is a Milestone Indicating the Bright Morrow"

Pakistani paper Evening Star pointed out:

The "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by Premier Kim Il Sung is of great significance in socialist rural construction.

The theses is a Marxist-Leninist programme of rural construction for the final solution of the peasant question and the agricultural question under socialism, a milestone indicating the bright morrow, and a powerful weapon for the building of socialism and communism.

All the successes attained in Korea are a shining fruition of the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist of our times.

U Ohn Lwin, Chairman of the Burma-Korea Friendship Society, said:

Premier Kim Il Sung's theses, which gives most scientific answers to the questions on which the founders of Marxism-Leninism could not give concrete answers, made a great contribution to the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism. The theses of Premier Kim Il Sung, the programmatic document of great importance not only in Korea but also in the world, showed the peoples aspiring to socialism and communism a shortest way along which they can solve the peasant and agricultural questions most correctly at the earliest possible date.

The theses which serves as a torchlight illumining brightly the way ahead of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples fighting for their national independence, democracy and social progress, infinitely inspires them with greater vigor and courage and provides them with life-giving water.

Shozo Otani, a prominent agronomist and professor of Tokyo Agricultural and Technical College, said:

In his theses Premier Kim Il Sung explains in plain language the ideas of socialism and the methods of struggle for their realization. I think the theses vividly expounded what socialism means and in what way the socialist rural question should be solved, in particular. I know there are people who are occupied with useless polemic about the future of socialism in Japan. So I want to advise them to look straight at the reality of the socialist construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the nearest bordering country, instead of indulging in this or that kind of empty talks.

Iraqi paper Baghdad Observer wrote:

The great revolutionary ideas and profound theoretical propositions expounded by Premier Kim Il Sung in his theses have made a historic contribution to enriching Marxist-Leninist theories and further developing the practical experiences gained in the international communist movement.

Today, the revolutionary peoples of the whole world fighting for national independence and socialism regard the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" as a precious textbook and as a programmatic document in which all the problems of decisive importance in the building of socialism and communism are expounded in a masterly way.

Such a great Marxist-Leninist programme for rural construction could be put forward only by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the great Leader of the revolution and outstanding Marxist-Leninist who has accumulated rich experiences in the arduous 40-odd-year revolutionary struggle against imperialism and class enemies of all hues, with a firm belief in Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary cause of the working class.

"The Countryside of Korea Is an Earthly Paradise in the True Sense of the Word"

Czechoslovak paper Zemedelske Noviny wrote:

Thanks to the theses in Korea agriculture and animal husbandry have made rapid development, the livelihood of the peasantry has been improved, and the socio-economic and cultural distinctions between town and country are being gradually narrowed down. This shows the great vitality of the theses set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung and its correctness.

Yuzen Ishida, Chairman of the Council of All-Japan Farmers' Unions, said:

Among the socialist countries the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has attained the most splendid success in the socialist rural construction. I think this success owes to the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung who applies Marxism-Leninism creatively to the realities of Korea proceeding from the stand of *Juche*.

Now, in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea following the road indicated in the theses both industry and agriculture are developing in a proportionate way and material and technical foundations of agriculture have been reinforced firmly.

I say once again I envy the farmers of Korea who can do farming under such benevolent socialist system.

An Indonesian public figure Nasution stressed:

Relying on the great theses of Premier Kim Il Sung, Korea has attained a big success in rural construction.

Because the Korean people have the brilliant revolutionary traditions and unbending steel-like will, they were able to bring what could be regarded as impossible or mere dream in other countries within the realm of possibility and work world-startling miracles.

I look up with envy at the tremendous development and success attained by the Korean people in their country's socialist construction, and take it as the pride of Asia and happiness of mankind.

Thanks to the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the Korean people, once clutched in the grip of backwardness, could rise to a bright eminence of human life.

A representative of the National Council of the Women's Organizations in Sierra Leone said:

The countryside of Korea is an earthly paradise in the true sense of the word. It is wonderful today, but it will be more resplendent in future. And this is attributable to the independent national economy which has been built up along the line of building an independent economy put forward by Premier Kim Il Sung and is in a position to turn out machines and agricultural chemicals necessary for the countryside. How envious the countryside of Korea is! How happy the farmers' life is! I have heard for the first time in my life that farmers are free from burdens of taxation.

It is also for the first time in my life to hear that the state provides the peasants with dwelling houses free of expense. Not only that, the Korean peasants get, along with free medical treatment, 77-day paid ante- and post-natal leave and 14-day regular vacation or spend their holidays at the rest home. Is there still anything envious of for them on the earth?

Gaston Soumialot, President of the Supreme Council of Revolution of the Congo(L) who headed its delegation on a visit to our country, said:

After arriving here, our delegation got deep impressions from the successes attained in all fields.

In particular, we have learned much of the brilliant achievements attained by the Korean people in the domain of rural economy under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" published by Comrade Kim Il Sung is important not only for the Korean friends. It is of great concern to us the Congolese people, too.

In future, we wish to develop our country's agriculture under the spirit of the theses.

Our Socialist Rural Communities Prospering under the Rays of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" Authored by the Leader

The rural communities throughout the country are seething with a high-pitched struggle of the Red agricultural working people who have turned out in farming preparations to make a present of bumper harvest to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The agricultural working people of the country are significantly marking the sixth anniversary of the publication of a great Marxist-Leninist agricultural programme for socialist rural construction, "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," by Comrade Kim Il Sung, while effecting innovations in the preparations for this year's farming following the "way the Chongsan-ri villagers do."

On this anniversary the agricultural working people extend deep thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, who provided them with the happy life of today.

Under the radiant rays of the theses our countryside has been turned into a rich and cultural socialist rural community.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught us:

"The technical, cultural and ideological revolutions are the central revolutionary tasks that must be accomplished in the rural areas following the completion of socialist co-operativization."

Upholding the teaching of the Leader on giving precedence to irrigation in the technical revolution in the countryside, the agricultural working people have powerfully pushed ahead with great nature-remaking projects to cover the whole country with the irrigation networks. Life-giving water finds its way not only to the plain areas but also to the highland areas of the country, ensuring a rich and stable harvest year after year.

The agricultural working people throughout the country who have completed irrigation in the main started more irrigation projects, while further consolidating the existing irrigation set-ups.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the Leader, our country has expanded the area under irrigation more than 6.7 times as against that right after the liberation and built in the recent two years the drainage projects by use of pumping machines, whose capacity is half the total water pumping capacity built in the fourteen years in the postwar period.

Thus, our country has turned into an area knowing no crop failure, completely protected from any severe drought and flood.

Solid material and technical foundations for realizing comprehensive mechanization and overall chemicalization in the countryside have been laid in the course of energetically carrying on the technical revolution along with the cultural revolution, giving definite precedence to the ideological revolution in the countryside along the road indicated in the theses of the Leader.

In this way a grand plan of the fatherly Leader for emancipating our peasants, freed from exploitation and oppression, from arduous work is being materialized.

Thanks to the successful progress of the mechanization of agriculture with the powerful support of the working class, tractors and many trailing farm machines replace the heavy physical toil of farmers.

Today the level of mechanization at the cooperative farms around Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, reached 80 per cent and there are 234 tractors per 100 *chongbo* of the cultivated land. Now land readjustment for comprehensive mechanization is making brisk headway at the cooperative fields around the city.

In the Ripsok cooperative farm of Mundok county situated in the Yoldusamcholli plain, a granary on the western coast, mechanized work has expanded 1.5 times in assortments that five years ago and the proportion of mechanization in the farm work has risen to 90 per cent.

The marked elevation of labour productivity in the farm work has steadily increased agricultural products including grain. In Chongpyong county, South Hamgyong Province, grain production last year increased 1.8 times, meat 6 times and fruit 10 times that in 1959, taking the county as a whole.

The country's total grain output in 1967 grew 2.7 times in comparison with that right after liberation, and the production of industrial crops, vegetables, fruits and meat has also increased remarkably.

Electrification has also been actively pushed ahead in the countryside. One hundred per cent of rural villages and all peasant houses, except those scattered in the remote mountain areas, are supplied with electricity, the task of completing electrification in the countryside within 1970 is being carried on successfully. Through the effective use of electric power, such work as thrashing, water-lifting and feed crushing and cutting is done by electricity.

Along with electrification, chemicalization is progressing apace on an overall scale.

Thanks to the marked increase of the production and supply of chemical fertilizers in our country, the application of fertilizers per *chongbo* rose by 28 per cent in the paddy fields and 31 per cent in maize fields in 1968 as against 1967. And the qualitative composition of chemical fertilizers has been improved radically especially with the speedy increase of the production and supply of phosphorous, kali and microelement fertilizers.

Tremendous successes have been made in the carrying out of the cultural revolution in the countryside along the bright road indicated in the theses.

This has resulted in the enhancement of the level of general knowledge and technical qualifications of peasants.

To cite an example, the cooperative farms in Guard First Class Pukchong County have more than 800 agro-engineers and technicians. Thousands of farmers are studying in the correspondence course of colleges or higher technical schools. More than 1,000 farmers studying in the technical study course have passed examination in some subjects for acquiring qualifications for agro-engineers or technicians.

All peasants are learning—this is our countryside today.

More than 101,000 agro-engineers and technicians are now working in the countryside. They do much to place farming on a scientific and technical basis.

In the cooperative farm villages straw-thatched houses, the last vestige of the century-old backwardness of the countryside, are giving way to cozy modern dwellings. In addition to this many schools, clubs, nurseries, kindergartens and clinics as well as shops, bath-houses and other cultural facilities have been built.

The full-significant life of our cooperative farmers filled with happiness is attributable to the wise leadership and deep solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, who has been struggling solely for the fatherland and the people in the past 40 years and more.

Today the entire agricultural working people of our country are vigorously dashing forward to carry out with greater success the tasks of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions put forth by the fatherly Leader, with a brighter, hopeful prospect for the future, under the brilliant rays of the theses.

Kim Jong Shin

Farmers are plugging away at the revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il Sung to make his revolutionary ideas their bones and flesh

Women scientists also do much to place farming on a scientific basis. They are seen here conducting research into high-grade seeds

Wherever you go, you will see row upon row of cosy, modern dwellings in the countryside

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strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and the ideological revolution and by developing the productive forces of the society. Moreover, the final solution of the rural question provides a decisive condition for eliminating the foothold in which the hostile elements persist in insidious manoeuvrings.

Comrade Kim Il Sung not only gave the original and profound elucidation of the essential contents of the socialist rural question and the tremendous significance of its solution, but also formulated the fundamental principles and tasks for the final solution of the socialist rural question.

As to the fundamental principles on the solution of the socialist rural question, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in his theses as follows:

"First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural areas;

"Second, the leadership of the working class over the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support of the towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way;

"Third, the guidance and management of the rural economy should steadily be brought closer to the advanced level of management of industrial enterprises, the links between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership should be strengthened, and co-operative ownership should be steadily brought closer to ownership by the whole people." (Ibid., p. 34.)

These three fundamental principles laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung are the embodiment of his great revolutionary ideas on revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasantry, industrializing agriculture and communizing the countryside, they are an all-round development and perfection of the Marxist-Leninist theories on the continued revolution, the leading role of the working class and worker-peasant alliance, which conform to the new historical conditions where the socialist system emerged victorious.

In his theses, Comrade Kim Il Sung made it clear that for the final solution of the rural question it is necessary to carry out the revolution thoroughly in the countryside before anything else, and taught with regard to the contents of the central tasks as follows:

"The technical, cultural and ideological revolutions are the central revolutionary tasks that must be accomplished in the rural areas following the completion of socialist co-operativization." (Ibid., pp. 34-35.)

Only when the technical, ideological and cultural revolutions are carried out as the central tasks is it possible to eliminate the lag of the farm villages behind the towns in the technical, cultural and ideological fields and further do away with the lag of agriculture behind industry in ownership, a lag which remains for the aforesaid reason, and obliterate the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry.

In his theses Comrade Kim Il Sung, newly elucidating the corelation between the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions and the concrete ways for their implementation, taught us with regard to the importance of the ideological revolution:

"The tasks of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside are closely interlinked and they must be carried out as a unified process.

"Among them, the ideological revolution is the most important and most difficult revolutionary task that must go ahead of all other work." (Ibid., p. 35.)

Only when the peasants rid themselves of the survivals of the old ideas persisting in their minds and are equipped with the communist ideology by giving definite precedence to the ideological revolution can the victorious socialist system be consolidated and safeguarded from the encroachment of the enemy, its superiority be brought into play and, accordingly, the agricultural production, techniques and culture in the countryside be developed rapidly.

Attaching importance to the ideological revolution does not mean that the technical and cultural revolutions may be neglected. The ideological revolution in the countryside must be carried out in close combination with the technical and cultural revolutions.

Socialism and communism require a high level of development of the productive forces as well as a high technical and cultural level of the working people. Only when the technical revolution, with irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization as its fundamental components, and the cultural revolution are pushed ahead powerfully in the countryside is it possible to develop the productive forces of agriculture to a high level, improve the material and cultural standards of the peasantry and free them from their laborious toil.

The carrying out of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside means bringing the material and technical foundations of agriculture closer up to those of industry and enhancing the cultural level of country to that of town and the level of the peasants' ideology to that of the working class.

These revolutions cannot be carried out only with the strength of the peasants lagging behind workers in class awakening and agriculture lagging behind industry.

Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the idea that for the final solution of the rural question it is necessary to strengthen in every way the leadership of the working class over the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support of the towns to the countryside.

After the establishment of the socialist system the entirely new relations are dominant between town and country, between the working class and the peasantry. Under the socialist system the working class and the peasantry are allies fighting for the common goal and ideals, and they are the socialist working people alike. Ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership are the two types of the socialist ownership that develop in close linkage with each other, and they constitute the economic basis of the socialist state all alike.

Such being the case, the Party and the state of the working class should assume full responsibility also for the livelihood of the peasants and the development of co-operative ownership and take care of their livelihood, and should take them along to a communist society.

The Party and the state of the working class, invariably maintaining such stand of principle, should strengthen in every way the leadership of the working class over the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support of town to country while further developing industry and town, so as to discharge the historical mission of the working class.

In his theses Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated a completely new way of improving leadership and management of socialist agriculture and turning co-operative ownership into ownership by the whole people for the elimination of the difference between industry and agriculture in respect of ownership and in the level of economic management.

To steadily bring the leadership and management of agriculture closer to the advanced method of management of industrial enterprises constitutes the lawful requirement of the development of socialist agriculture. Under socialism the agricultural co-operative economy is a large-scale socialist economy and one that is being rapidly equipped with modern techniques and that is gradually approaching the advanced level of industry in its technical equipment. Under this condition it is necessary to employ the industrial method of management in guiding and managing the rural economy. This alone will render it possible to step up the technical revolution in the countryside with success, overcome desultoriness and lack of organization in the management of agriculture, make rational use of the means of production and labour power and improve the cultured practices in production.

In his theses Comrade Kim Il Sung taught how to correctly solve the question of the corelation between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership while consolidating and developing the system of co-operative economy that conforms to the nature and level of the productive forces of agriculture and to the level of development of the peasants' consciousness under socialism.

The problems of the development of co-operative ownership and of

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More Tractors Go to the Countryside

Machine Builders in Kiyang Kindle the Flame of a Great Revolutionary Upsurge

The flames of a great revolutionary upsurge now spreading over the whole country are also flaring up fiercely at the Kiyang Tractor Factory, a powerful tractor-producing base of our country.

This year the machine builders in Kiyang, in hearty response to the militant call of the Party and the Leader, fulfilled their plan for January more than 10 days ahead of schedule. And in February too, they, not slowing down their pace, dashed forward at the "Kangson speed," a new Chollima speed, and overfulfilled their monthly plan by February 20. Thus, great success was made: tractor production increased three times as against the corresponding period of last year and two times compared with January this year.

They are all making a vigorous advance, cherishing deep in their hearts the honour and pride in being the Red machine builders who are putting into practice the far-reaching plan of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to further reinforce the material and technical foundations of our socialist rural economy and free our peasants completely from all the difficult and arduous labour.

The machine builders there, the genuine revolutionary fighters loyal to the Leader, held a meeting a few days ago at their respective workshops and workteams and voiced their resolve to carry out their factory's first half year plan 75 days ahead of the set time, making uninterrupted advance, the advanced units dashing ahead more rapidly and the lagging ones catching up with the advanced.

It is a tough job to achieve this goal, indeed. But the machine builders are fully optimistic regarding the unfailing attainment of their goal from a firm conviction that there is nothing impossible if only they do as taught by the Leader.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and his constant care, the working class of Kiyang had performed the miracle of manufacturing the first tractor in our country in a matter of 35 days holding aloft the revolutionary banner of self-reliance even under the difficult circumstances where not a sheet of properly drawn up design or a set of desirable equipment was available for them and thus turned the small-size farm implements factory, a manufacturer of hoes and sickles only, into a modern tractor-producing base where a conveyer system of production is set up.

And they are now waging a devoted labour struggle to live up with loyalty to the deep trust and expectation of the Leader who has all along led them to the victory.

Indeed, the whole factory is now seething with a revolutionary upsurge as never before and miracles are being wrought by every workteam there.

Thanks to the strenuous efforts of the machine builders in Kiyang, one tractor after another comes off the assembly line. This is the splendid product of their intense loyalty to the Leader and of their creative zeal.

It is a joy to see an endless stream of tractors "Chollima" and "Pungnyon" pouring into our socialist co-operative fields seething with a struggle to capture the grain height of the Seven-Year Plan successfully.

Pak Gum Ok

Workers of the Chollima assembly workshop, Kiyang Tractor Factory, who are all out to meet the Fifth Congress of our Party to be convened in October this year with greater success in labour, are striving to send more tractors "Pungnyon" to the socialist countryside

Workers of the April 17 Fertilizer Factory stepping up production of chemical fertilizer to promote the chemicalization of agriculture

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the corelation between the two types of ownership are one of the basic problems in building a socialist countryside and in socialist construction as a whole. They are an issue of principle having a direct bearing on the socio-economic position of the peasants and on the relationship between the working class and the peasantry.

Comrade Kim Il Sung initiated the original method of organically linking the two types of ownership in such a way as to strengthen the direct ties between industry and agriculture in production and constantly enhance the leading role of ownership by the whole people over co-operative ownership, and thus paved the way for turning co-operative ownership into ownership by the whole people.

In his theses Comrade Kim Il Sung also elucidated in an all-round way the original idea on the regional unit and base in the guidance of rural areas.

As taught by Comrade Kim Il Sung, work in the rural areas has as its objects the farm villages scattered all over the country, work sites dispersed over wide areas and farmers who work and live scattered in small groups. For the correct guidance of rural areas which have such dispersed character it is necessary to correctly set up a base with an area of a certain size as the unit for leadership.

Advancing the idea on the regional unit and base, Comrade Kim Il Sung made it clear that it should become a political base in the guidance of the rural work, a base which stimulates the economic development in the locality and a base for carrying out the cultural revolution in the countryside.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea on the regional unit and base is the great creative idea that shows the right way leading to the successful solution of the rural question.

* * *

Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea on the final solution of the rural question as elucidated in his theses gripped the hearts of our peasants and people, arousing them vigorously to the struggle for a great victory and changes. As a result, the world-startling changes took place in the rural areas of our country.

In our rural areas where the colonial, feudal and capitalist exploitation and oppression had been predominant in the past, today the most advanced socialist system has been set up, which grows stronger and develops with every passing day. The peasants have grown into the full-fledged masters of the rural areas, into the main force of our revolution, together with the working class and our Party's rural stronghold has been strengthened as never before. Under the bright rays shed by the theses the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions have been promoted vigorously. By giving definite precedence to the ideological revolution the peasants have come to equip themselves firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, rallied closely around the Party and the Leader, and arm themselves with the collectivist idea by rapidly eliminating the survivals of the old ideas including selfishness. The communist trait has been brought into full play among the peasants, the fine trait of helping and pulling each other along, loving the collective and serving for the public interests.

With the promotion of the technical and cultural revolutions along with the ideological revolution, the achievements made in irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization have been further consolidated; the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* has reached 1.22 (in terms of 15 h.p. unit) and electricity finds its way to 100 per cent of the rural *ri* and 91.2 per cent of peasant households, and better conditions have been provided for the cultured life of the peasants.

Thanks to the solicitude of the Party and the state for the peasants and the powerful assistance of the solid independent industry to them, the economic basis of co-operative farms has been strengthened further still and the peasants' life has become all the more bountiful. The peasants of our country are free from the burden of taxation, enjoying a happy life under the system of free education and free medical treatment.

The guidance of the Party and the state over the rural areas and the support of the working class and town to them have been further intensified in all domains of politics, economy and culture.

This renders it possible to enhance the leading role of the working class, further reinforce the worker-peasant alliance, ensure the proportionate development of industry and agriculture, speed up the development of the national economy as a whole and make the socialist countryside stronger and more prosperous.

Today the agricultural working people in our country, along the path indicated in the theses, are unfolding the energetic labour struggle to build our countryside into an earthly paradise good to live in and to scale the grain height of the Seven-Year Plan, as an immediate task, for the hastening of the complete victory of socialism,

Soh Gum Ja

"We Have Reached the Unshakable Conviction That Happiness Can Be Enjoyed to the Full Only in the Bosom of the Socialist Country under the Leadership of Premier KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader"

Some of South Korean Plane Passengers Voice Their Determination to Remain in the Northern Half of the Republic

As was already reported, on December 11 last year the former South Korean airmen Yu Byong Ha and Choe Sok Man flew over to the northern half of the Republic. Some of the South Korean passengers on board the plane were resolutely determined not to return to South Korea, but stay on in the northern half of the Republic under the leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung. They are now leading a happy, hopeful life here. Recently their determination to remain here was broadcasted over the radio.

Choe Hyon Dok, the former pediatrician of a small hospital in Kangrung, said:

It is common knowledge that South Korea is the land of the Koreans and, accordingly, its master must be the Koreans. Nevertheless those who lord it over South Korea are not the Koreans, but the devilish Yankees.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet regime does not "carry on a government" in South Korea, but Yankee beasts control everything as they please.

After throwing a revealing light on the true aspects of the colonial military fascist terror rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet gang and laying bare the corruption of the South Korean society, Choe Hyon Dok gave his deep impressions of the northern half of the Republic in an emotional tone:

The family members of Premier Kim Il Sung, from the great grandfather to the grandparents and the parents, the uncle and younger brothers, were all indomitable patriots and revolutionaries. When I learned that Premier Kim Il Sung, born into such a revolutionary family, organized the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and waged an arduous struggle against the Japanese imperialists over 15-long years in the severe cold around 40 degrees below zero, I involuntarily bowed my head and once again felt the pride and happiness of being a Korean living under the guidance of the great Leader.

Premier Kim Il Sung looks after us people today with the love of a real father, deeper than the sea and higher than the mountain, which he showed for the anti-Japanese guerillas in the past.

Through what I have so far seen and experienced since I came to the northern half of the Republic, I have got a real idea of what the truth is and under which social system one can live an unswerving life with national pride.

Hence, my decision not to return to South Korea where the Yankee beasts roister and swagger, before the fatherland is unified.

Chang Gi Yong who ran the restaurant "Samhojong" in Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province, gave vent to his emotion and joy of living in the prosperous and developing socialist fatherland, in the bosom of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, whom he had longed for, awake or asleep.

He said:

From the very moment I set foot in the northern half of the Republic, I was struck with novelty in everything I saw and felt as if I were in another planet. Seeing my socialist fatherland built splendidly and brilliantly under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, I felt a fresh urge to bring this fact to immediate knowledge of the people in the southern half of the Republic who live without knowing such a great fatherland, and to drive out the Yankee beasts and the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang from South Korea and unify the country at the earliest date.

I am determined to devote my all to the struggle for the prosperity and development of the country and national unification, enjoying a happy life in my socialist fatherland under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung.

Kim Bong Ju who worked as a journalist at the Ryongdong broadcasting station, Kangrung, said with overwhelming emotion:

The northern half has become the "cradleland of *Juche*" and the "model country of socialism" thanks to the pre-eminent leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and is shedding its radiant rays over the whole world, but South Korea has been reduced to a den of devils who are howling in their frantic attempt to devour each other. Why is it that South Korea has been turned into a land of darkness, into a rotten and ailing society when the northern half has become an earthly paradise, despite that both are one and the same territory?

This is simply because the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of our people, have enforced the colonial rule in South Korea and because the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique has been indulging in country-selling and treacherous acts.

I have made up my mind not to return to South Korea where the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang were entrenched, as I have keenly realized the superiority of the social system of the northern half of the Republic and that it is the only way for the interests of the country and happiness to remain in the northern half, he emphasized.

Han Chang Gi who is enjoying happiness, having been embraced in the bosom of the socialist fatherland, said:

Hearing a great deal and seeing many things in the northern half of the Republic, I have found myself at a crossroad, pondering over and over a question for many a day—whether I should return to where I lived only to continue the disgraceful life or I should choose the path of a conscientious and worthy life even from now on.

In the end, I have come to a firm determination to live under the warm rays shed by Premier Kim Il Sung in the northern half of the Republic where one can live a life with national spirit and conscience, and to do my bit, small as it is, in the sacred work for accelerating the unification of the country even from now on.

Chong Gyong Suk, a stewardess of the plane, said: now I felt like seeing a ray of hope, finding myself out of thick fog. To lead an honest life, cherishing the national spirit deep in my heart, I firmly made up my mind to stay on in the northern half of the Republic, she added.

Another stewardess Song Gyong Hi said: I decided not to go back to South Korea where American scoundrels are riding roughshod, because I have realized that the very northern half of the Republic is the genuine socialist fatherland.

Rim Chol Su who had been residing in Chegi-dong No. 2, Tongdae-mun district, Seoul, said that he was resolved not to return to South Korea because he got a clear-cut idea of the fact that the northern half of the Republic under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung is a paradise on earth, whereas South Korea under the jackboots of U.S. imperialism is a living hell.

He expressed his impressions of the northern half:

What impressed me most deeply during my two-month life in the northern half is the glorious revolutionary history and the immortal exploits of Premier Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, and the sagacity of his leadership and his lofty virtues.

He said with deep emotion that he felt as if he was in the bosom of his real parents, since he came to the northern half of the Republic and was embraced in the warm bosom of the fatherly Leader Premier Kim Il Sung.

Rim Chol Su declared with emphasis: I am determined to fight devotedly for socialist construction and the independent unification of the country, upholding the Premier's lofty ideas.

Choe Jong Ung and Li Dong Gi who are enjoying happiness to their hearts' content in the bosom of the great socialist fatherland also expressed over the radio their determination not to return to South Korea.

Choe Jong Ung said:

I presented a petition to the relevant organ in the northern half of the Republic to ask permission for living here, because I was fully convinced during my stay here that only the northern half of the Republic under the leadership of the great Leader Premier Kim Il Sung, can bring a true life and bright future to the people.

Li Dong Gi said: I decided not to return to South Korea before the American gangsters are chased out and the country unified, because it is quite intolerable for me to lead the disgraceful life, losing even national spirit, in South Korea where not Koreans but the Yankee brutes reign supreme.

After coming to the northern half, I felt admiration for the greatness of the idea of *Juche* of Premier Kim Il Sung and his revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and the excellent socialist system of the northern half, Choe Jong Ung said, and added: I felt the pride of being a Korean, for the first time in my life.

Hwang Won who had been a radio programmer in South Korea, had this to say:

Frankly speaking, I have tried, from the moment I set foot in the northern half of the Republic, to see the realities here within the framework of the "anti-communist" propaganda carried on by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, to my shame.

Everywhere I have tried quite hard to find tumble-down huts, beggars and jobless that were used for "anti-communist" propaganda of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi horde, but I have failed to see even one tumble-down hut, even a single beggar or unemployed.

All people of neatly dressed walk along the streets intent on clear-cut task. There are no grim looks visible on their faces, Hwang Won added.

Referring to the grandeur of the cities, the unprecedented changes that have taken place in the countryside, new modern socialist rural communities, and to the happy life of the people in the northern half of the Republic, he said that he realized through this stark reality how foolish of him to try to see things here within the framework of the "anti-communist" propaganda of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. Everywhere we went in the northern half, we were moved by the sagacity of the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung and his lofty virtues and found it hard to hold back the desire to live in the bosom of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, whom not only we Koreans but the people the world over look up to in adoration, he stressed.

South Korean passengers who remain in the northern half find inexpressible joy in the fact that they have now come to live a new worthy life in the broad, tender-hearted bosom of the respected and beloved Leader, and are firmly resolved to devote with joy and a sense of honour all their energy and wisdom to the struggle for stepping up the socialist construction in the country, driving out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and accomplishing the cause of national unification at the earliest date.

Devastated Rural Areas of South Korea

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said:

"The plunder and exploitation by the U.S. imperialists and landlords have ruined South Korean agriculture to the extreme. The arable land and sown area are steadily decreasing, and agricultural production is still based on backward, medieval farming techniques. Thus, South Korea, a former granary, has been turned into a zone of chronic famine...."

Today South Korean agriculture is in an acute crisis which has never been known in history.

The material and technical foundations of agriculture have totally been destroyed, the agricultural output has been dwindling from year to year and the peasants are clutched in the grip of centuries-old backwardness, poverty and famine.

Last year alone the grain output in South Korea showed a decrease of more than 2.4 million tons, far below than the average in the days before the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

The foodless peasant households have increased in numbers—from 450,000 in 1954 to one million in 1961. In 1969 the figure again went up to some 2,250,000 that accounts for 90 per cent of the whole peasant households in South Korea. The amount of peasants' debts hit the mark of more than 100 billion won, 100 times as against 1953. This means an average of 40,000 won or more per household.

Owing to the acute shortage of food and huge sum of debts, peasants have been compelled to sell off their land and household belongings and quit farm land to roam about with no particular destination. The number is on the steady increase: last year alone it reached 400,000 households.

It goes without saying that such ruinous state of the South Korean countryside which has been turned into a living hell is the consequence of the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists intent on the manoeuvres for aggression and war in Korea and the result of the piratical plunder by the treacherous Pak Jung Hi horde, the running dog of the U.S. imperialists, and of the ruthless feudal exploitation by the landlords.

Since the occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists still keep the feudal relations of exploitation intact in order to make their colonial domination and plunder easier in rural areas. The so-called "agrarian reform" carried out by the South Korean puppets was no more than a trickery designed to baffle the demand for land of the South Korean peasants inspired by the land reform carried out most perfectly in the northern half of the Republic.

Even according to the data released by the South Korean puppet regime, the landlords numbering 100,000 own 40 per cent of total arable land and subject more than 1.4 million peasant households to harsh feudal ex-

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"Doctrine" of Aggression and War

Aggression, pillage and war are in the nature of imperialism. Without aggression and war which impose misfortunes upon millions of people, imperialism cannot exist even a single day. U.S. imperialism will continue to perpetrate such crimes till it is swept off the face of the earth once and for all by the people.

In reference to the policies of aggression and war pursued by U.S. imperialism today, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution and great Leader of our people, said:

"The imperialists are hard hit from within and without, and driven further into a blind alley.

...

However, the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists will never quit the arena of history of their own accord. Dreaming of its old positions, imperialism is making desperate efforts to recover its lost footholds and is trying to find a way out in aggression and war to save itself from the doom." ("Progressive Journalists of the Five Continents, Wield Your Powerful Revolutionary Pen and Sternly Condemn U.S. Imperialism," pp. 3-4.)

The so-called "report on the United States foreign policy for the 1970's" published a few days ago by the warmaniac Nixon, the boss of U.S. imperialism, showed how desperately the U.S. imperialists on the decline are trying to extricate themselves from the blind alley.

That brute Nixon put the spurious label of "new strategy for peace" on the "report".

This, however, in no way means that U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of war and aggression, has given up aggression and war or Nixon, the notorious warmaniac, has become a "peace champion" overnight. A "peace" razzle-dazzle was needed by Nixon in pursuance of the brigandish aim of U.S. imperialism. In a nutshell, Nixon did his level best to veil the war plot of U.S. imperialism with the facade of "peace" and whitewash its aggressive policy with the mask of "progress."

People know when the U.S. imperialists vociferously clamour about "peace," peace is trampled underfoot and bloodshed takes place and in the place where the U.S. imperialists are talking about "progress," the people are deprived of independence and subjected to poverty and non-rights. In an attempt to attain the brigandish aim of U.S. imperialism, Nixon again sang in a new tone a "peace" psalm whose nature has been brought to light in face of the world people.

Nixon's "new strategy for peace" — this is a combination of the "strength policy" of Truman and Eisenhower and the "double-faced policy" of Kennedy and Johnson. In a word, it is a conglomeration of all the reactionary and shopworn policies of aggression and war, which had gone bankrupt each time and a plan of U.S. imperialism for aggression and war, which is flavoured with the "Nixon style" craftiness and bellicosity.

Gangster's Logic

Nixon was compelled to admit the fact that today the U.S. imperialists are repudiated from within and without and their aggressive footholds are shaking in all parts of the world. This is borne out by the admission of Nixon in his "report" that "post-war period," in which the U.S. imperialists "occupied the absolutely superior position, had ended."

Today the revolutionary forces of the world are rapidly growing in strength, sweeping away the imperialist aggressors headed by the U.S. imperialists. Time has gone never to return when the U.S. imperialists could "lord" it over the world.

Nixon, however, fails to draw a lesson from the inevitable outcome of the policies of aggression and war pursued by the U.S. imperialists and obstinately refuses to resign himself to their fate. It is for this very reason that Nixon who assumed power as the thirty-seventh President of the United States of America presented the "unprecedentedly" long "report".

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"U.S. imperialism is the chief enemy of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. U.S. imperialism is going downhill, but it has not yet desisted from its aggressive ambition and is revealing its brigandish nature more and more openly." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 581.)

Nixon seeks to restore the "golden age" of the U.S. imperialists which has become a thing of the past.

This is why the rascal again wove the brigandish, arrogant logic of "the special place of America in the world" and "the American guidance" and the like. This beast, calling the United States a "Pacific state," raved that the U.S. imperialists have the rights to "interfere" in Asia.

It is the trite, gangster-like logic of the U.S. imperialists that they have the "rights" to enslave the peoples of other countries, "dominate" the world and this is the "will of heaven".

With this logic the gangsters attempt to justify their overseas aggression and war of aggression which had brought misfortunes to millions of, tens of millions of people. Nixon's predecessor Johnson, the boss of murderers, croaked that "the most fascinating scene I saw was the stars and stripes flying on the land of other countries."

Who gave the rights to the U.S. imperialists to become the "leader" in the world and occupy the "special place"?

The long history of Asia and the world started before the birth of the United States and the peoples of Asia and the world created a brilliant culture for thousands of years without the United States. The world belongs to the world people and the master of Asia is the Asian people.

As there is no burglar, big or small, in all ages and all countries who does not try to justify his brigandish acts, there is no imperialist aggressor who does not try to justify his aggressive act. The Hitler clique put up as their doctrine for aggression the domination of the world by the German nation, shouting themselves hoarse about the "superiority of the German nation" and the Tojo clique attempted to embellish their Asian aggression under the cloak of the "eight corners of the world under one roof" (meaning that all the nations must live under the rule of the emperor of Japan).

Today Nixon advocates that the "special place" of U.S. imperialism is guaranteed by "its history".

The history of U.S. imperialism — it is a history stained with the dirty traces of murder and plunder and a history of blood full of aggression and war. The Yankees are the pack of gangsters who slaughtered, after the discovery of the American continent, the American natives by a most brutal method and occupied the mainland of the United States of today and extended their territory tens of times by conquering other nations. The U.S. imperialists were the first to unleash an imperialist war in the world and after that war they ignited hundreds of big or small wars of aggression in less than a half century up to the period before World War II.

Since World War II the U.S. imperialists have become all the more ferocious as the chieftain of world imperialism.

There is no need to mention more about the criminal acts the U.S. imperialists have committed and are committing in Korea, in the Caribbean, the Congo(K), Dominica, Vietnam, Arab countries and all other areas of the world since World War II. This is the truth of the "history" of the United States mentioned by Nixon.

The shameless logic of Nixon that the U.S. has the "right" to occupy "a special place" for its "history" stained with blood only sheds more light on the brigandish nature of the U.S. imperialists.

"Pillar" for Aggression

The heinous nature of the so-called "new peace strategy" of Nixon is clearly shown by the "factors of peace" mentioned by this rascal.

Jabbering that for "peace" there should be a "pillar" to bolster it up, Nixon said "strength," "partnership" and "negotiation" are its "pillar."

The so-called "pillar" advocated by the boss of U.S. imperialism is a modern rehash of the trite double-edged tactics of the U.S. imperialists and their crafty trick to occupy "a special place in the world".

In other word, this villain intends to attain their aggressive end by employing all kinds of methods — from the threat by nuclear weapons to a show of "goodwill" for appeasement and deception — to crush the revolutionary countries and new-born independent countries one by one by force of arms while refraining as far as possible from worsening their relations with some countries.

Palavering that "peace" requires "American strength," Nixon in his "report" blared that the world peace can be guaranteed only by the steady increase of their armed strength and the superiority of their military power.

This bespeaks that the Nixon clique persistently cling to the bankrupt "policy of strength" pursued by the successive warmaniacs of the U.S. imperialists.

The world people know only too well that the aggressive forces of the U.S. imperialists existed and exist only for aggression against other countries. The U.S. imperialists are frantically increasing their arms and building military bases in all parts of the world for their aggressive purposes. Today there is no place where peace is not disturbed, national sovereignty not violated and the people do not shed blood under the jackboots of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

U.S. imperialism is the most barbarous and most ferocious aggressor and international gendarme of the modern times. Such ringleader of aggression claims that the world can enjoy peace when a big dagger is tightly held in his hands. How ridiculous it is!

The "peace" advocated by U.S. imperialism means peace on condition that the beasts realize their supremacy over the world and bring the world people to their knees as their slaves.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us, **"peace secured through slavish submission is not peace."** (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 521.)

The preach of the Nixon clique that "peace" can be "guaranteed" only by threatening and blackmailing the people and bringing them to their knees by their daggers, is a shameless, brigandish outburst.

Nixon also raved that the "partnership" with their junior allies, followers and puppets is "a pillar" of the "structure of peace" and this scoundrel again put up the "Guam doctrine" and the "Nixon doctrine".

The so-called "Nixon doctrine", which Nixon put forth last year clarifying his policy of Asian aggression and which, he announced in his recent foul document of aggression, would be applied on a world-wide scale, is that the "friendly nations" and "allies" of the United States should shoulder more responsibility for "defence" and "security" and its vicious aim is to arm its junior allies, satellite countries and puppets still more and mobilize and use them in a fuller scale in the execution of their policy of world aggression.

In other word, it is designed by the American rascals to es-

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ploitation. The landlords take away 50 to 60 per cent of the yields from the peasants through various methods of extortion every year.

In addition to this, every year the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique impose over 80 kinds of heavy levies upon the peasants to squeeze out of them 70 per cent of the total tax revenue of the puppet regime, and forcibly collect 4 or 5 million *sok* of grains at lower prices than the production cost under the name of "purchase".

The U.S. imperialists have totally wrecked the material and technical foundations of agriculture to turn South Korea into a dumping market for their "surplus grains".

The U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war caused the land under cultivation to shrink.

They already expropriated over 100,000 *chongbo* of land for military bases. In keeping with their stepped-up preparations for a new aggressive war in recent years, they requisitioned another tens of thousands of *chongbo* of arable land for their airdromes, military establishments and military highways.

The arable land in South Korea has decreased by over 200,000 *chongbo* since August 15, 1945, and sown area by more than 400,000 *chongbo*.

Irrigation and forestation and water conservancy are in an appalling state.

In South Korea where paddy fields hold a large portion of arable land, irrigation poses itself as a key issue. But the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique only bent on the war preparations denuded the mountains of trees through wanton deforestation. Moreover, they destroyed the existing irrigation facilities for the reason that they stood in the way of war preparations and expansion of military establishments. Even according to the doctored figures made public by the South Korean puppet regime, the rain-dependent and unirrigated paddy fields increased by 7 per cent in 1965 as against 1961, accounting for 72.4 per cent of the total arable land in South Korea.

Every year tens of thousands of *chongbo* of arable land have been either washed away or inundated by flood, and 200,000 *chongbo* or more been affected by severe drought. In 1968 the drought played havoc with some 850,000 *chongbo* of arable land that represents about 40 per cent of the total area. The puppet regime's approximate estimate places the damage caused to grains at more than 12 million *sok*.

U.S.-made surplus fertilizers unfit for the South Korean soil have been brought in in large quantities for sale at the price of 30 or 40 per cent higher than the world market price to net fabulous profit. Thus, South Korea's cultivated area has become acidified.

The total ruin of South Korean agriculture makes the introduction of modern machines and techniques impossible. The medieval method in farming is still dominant. Even not enough conventional ploughs are available: there is only one plough for three peasant households.

Putting the South Korean agriculture in such an acute crisis, the U.S. imperialist aggressors brought in a colossal amount of their "surplus" farm produce to turn South Korea into their dumping market. In 1966 they dumped 525,000 tons of "surplus" grains, but the figure jumped to 1,450,000 tons in 1968 and 2,700,000 tons in 1969.

It must be pointed out here that the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen concentrically conduct this dumping in the harvest season when the peasants place the largest quantities of grains in the market with a view to paying tax and their debts. This eventually forces the prices of home farm produce down, thus causing heavy losses to the peasants.

The realization is steadily gaining ground among the South Korean peasants that the only way to rid themselves of exploitation and oppression, centuries-old backwardness and poverty for good is to sweep away the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who have devastated the rural areas of South Korea and imposed extreme poverty and famine upon them and to unify the country under the flag of the D.P.R.K. That is why they are now unfolding the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle with ever-increasing vigor.

Li Jip

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cape blows as much as possible and attain their aggressive aim by reinforcing the local mercenaries and armed forces of their satellite countries under the name of building up the "self-defence strength" of their followers and puppets such as the Japanese militarists, the Pak Jung Hi puppets, the South Vietnamese puppets and the Chiang Kai-shek bandits in Asia and making them bear the brunt of battle.

Bringing to light the U.S. imperialists' strategy for aggression, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught us:

'It holds an important place in the U.S. imperialist strategy to induce all forces of reaction to oppose socialism and the national-liberation movement. In executing their policies of aggression and war, the U.S. imperialists count on the reactionary forces in many countries that serve U.S. imperialism as a guide for aggression." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 69.)

The U.S. imperialists, as they have been battered in all parts of the world and their "strength" has reached the "limit", try more openly to realize their wild ambition for world domination by filling the gap in strength with their stooges.

The boss of U.S. imperialism put the new label "Nixon doctrine" on the aggressive plan known as the "Guam doctrine" and attempts to apply it on a world-wide scale. This is designed to throw dust in the eyes of the world people and appease the American people, who have risen up in the anti-war movement, by making it appear as if they want to take their hands gradually off Asia and the rest of the world.

But nothing can conceal that this is a trick to step up their policies of aggression and war by whipping together their junior allies, satellite countries and puppets in an ever more crafty manner and using them in an all-round way.

In fact, Nixon openly ranted in his "report" that "we have no intention to withdraw from the world." With this he showed what the U.S. imperialists are after and what is the real nature of the so-called "partnership".

Nixon clamoured that the so-called "negotiation" is "a pillar of the structure of peace".

Historical facts fully showed that "negotiation" is nothing but a crafty ruse for U.S. imperialism to whitewash its policies of aggression and war and attain with its political and diplomatic sleights what it could not achieve by means of military pressure or aggressive war.

It is clear to everyone that the "negotiation" much vaunted by Nixon in his foul document is aimed at deceiving the American people and world people by creating an impression as if there is some change in their aggressive foreign policy. And, furthermore, he attempts with this to effectively realize their vicious crush-one-by-one tactics against the world revolutionary forces. At the same time, the Nixon clique are working hard behind the signboard of "negotiation" to sow dissension among the socialist countries and smash them one by one.

Proof of this is that the boss of U.S. imperialism, while openly expressing hostility toward the socialist countries, rattled that he was ready to start "negotiation" for the "normalization of relations" with some socialist countries, the "negotiation" whose aggressive nature has already been disclosed fully.

This makes it clear that the so-called "new peace strategy" put forth this time by Nixon, the boss of U.S. imperialism, is an out-and-out aggressive "strategy."

It is by no means new to us. It is a synthesis and crafty rehash of all the aggressive tricks and methods employed by the successive bosses of U.S. imperialism.

Who Gave the U.S. Imperialists the "Right" to Interfere in Asia!

In his document for aggression Nixon, the boss of U.S. imperialism, once again clearly revealed the attempt to step up the policies of aggression and war particularly in Asia when he called the United States a "Pacific state."

When did north America in the Western Hemisphere begin to belong to the Asian continent? Who gave the U.S. imperialists the "right" to interfere in Asia?

This shameless claim of the U.S. imperialists is a striking expression of their ambition to "dominate" Asia. The U.S. imperialists headed by Nixon try to permanently maintain their military bases ramified over the countries around Asia from the North Pacific to Australia and New Zealand and justify their aggression against and intervention in Asian countries, claiming that the United States is a "Pacific state."

Nixon also prattled that they are obliged to hang on in Asia by their "treaty commitments" and "commitments" for Asia.

According to his "doctrine", the U.S. imperialists' deployment of their aggressor troops in various areas of Asia and exercise of their strength are not the occupation of and aggression against the Asian countries but for "protecting the independence" of these countries, and such "protection" is based on the "request" and the U.S. imperialists only "fulfil" their "commitments" at the "request" for "security" in Asia.

The "commitments" of the U.S. imperialists were those concluded with the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea, Chiang Kai-shek bandits of Taiwan and Thieu-ky clique of South Vietnam, the traitors who have been utterly forsaken by the people and stooges who cannot keep their dirty existence even a single day without the protection of the bayonet of the U.S. imperialists. The "commitments" are a "document" for "justifying" the aggression and interference of the U.S. imperialists.

Nixon's barking about the "fulfilment" of these "commitments" which they rigged up by cajoling such human scum is no more than an outright expression of their intention to keep tightening their "control" over Asia.

What holds a particularly important place in the aggressive plan of the U.S. imperialists against Asia is to put up the forces of Japanese militarism to the fore and use them fully.

As glaringly disclosed in the "U.S.-Japan joint statement" issued by Nixon and Sato in November last year, U.S. imperialism is trying to use the Japanese militarist forces brought up on its lap as the main striking force in its Asian strategy by making them stand in the van in Asian aggression. The U.S. imperialists are reorganizing their system of Asian aggression by roping together the Asian anti-communist puppets with the U.S.-Japan military alliance as the axis in an attempt to make the Japanese militarists play the role of the "shock brigade" in this aggressive system and thus realize their aggressive aim in Asia by using the revived and rearmed Japanese samurai and actively inveigle them into the manoeuvres to provoke a new war of aggression against Korea. On the other hand, the Japanese militarists try to use this as a capital chance to attain their ambition for imperialist expansion in Asia.

In his "report," Nixon twaddled that Japan "assumes a special, important role" in "new development of Asia" and "U.S.-Japan cooperation" is the "key to the realization of the Nixon doctrine," thus laying bare once again that they pin great hopes on the role of Japanese militarism in carrying out their policy of Asian aggression.

In the "report," the war boss of U.S. imperialism cunningly said that he would take a "generous attitude" toward the "negotiations" for the solution of the Vietnam question to make it appear as if they have a great concern for the "cessation" of the Vietnam war and the "restoration of peace" in Vietnam and thus deceive the American people and the world public opinion and put down the daily mounting spirit of the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle at home and abroad. But the world people know that today the Nixon clique, under the cloak of "non-Americanization" and "Vietnamization" of the Vietnam war, keep South Vietnam as ever under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists and are frantically perpetrating murderous atrocities in all parts of South Vietnam by mobilizing in a big way their aggressor troops and mercenaries of their puppets and satellite countries.

The "peace" in Vietnam on the lips of the U.S. imperialists means that they will keep occupying South Vietnam permanently and attain their aggressive ambition against Vietnam to the end.

Nixon not only revealed his shameless aggressive scheme against Vietnam and other Asian countries. He also openly disclosed the intention to intensify aggression against the Arab countries, by talking about "the balance of military power in the Middle East area" and announcing that he would continue to supply lethal weapons to the Israeli aggressors in "case of necessity." He also showed the aggressive design of U.S. imperialism to strengthen its neo-colonialist domination over and subjugation of Africa and Latin America, clamouring about the "building of prospering area" and "development aid."

Nixon's "report" laid bare in the raw the nature of U.S. imperialism as the vicious strangler of the freedom and independence of people again before the whole world.

"Defence of South Korea" Is Slogan of Aggression on Korea

Posing as a "protector" of South Korea, Nixon in his "report" waxed quite eloquent about their so-called "responsibility" for the "defence of South Korea."

Here, too, he resorted to the brazenfaced and arrogant robber's "doctrine" that they should "play" the master in all places where they set foot.

As proved by the 25-year long history of the anti-U.S. imperialist, national salvation struggle in South Korea, the South Korean people have ceaselessly resisted the heinous colonial terror rule imposed by U.S. imperialism and overthrew its cursed colonial puppet regime through their bloody resistance, but they have never asked Nixon or his predecessors for "protection."

The Korean people are a resourceful, courageous and independent nation capable of solving the problems of their country independently and do not need the "protection" of any outside forces.

The "protection" vaunted by the U.S. imperialists is called for by a handful of their puppets buttressed by their bayonets at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists to maintain their colonial rule over South Korea and intensify their policies of aggression and war in Korea.

The national aspiration of our people is to realize the unification of the territory artificially divided into the North and South by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Our stand on the unification of the fatherland is well known to the world.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said:

"As is already declared widely to the South Korean people and to the peoples of the whole world, it is our consistent desire to materialize the unification of Korea by peaceful means. Our programme for the unification of the country is to establish a unified central government by holding general elections throughout the North and South on a democratic basis without interference of any outside forces after the U.S. imperialists have been withdrawn from South Korea." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by the Iraqi News Agency.")

Ours is a peace-loving country and has never invaded any country from the ancient times.

The permanent threat to peace in our country and national misfortunes of our people are entirely due to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their aggressive policy.

The very aggressors invading our country are talking about "protection from aggression" and "defence."

This is a shameless gangster's logic.

The U.S. imperialists are clamouring about the "protection of South Korea" under the guise of "protector." This is nothing but a smokescreen to cover up their sinister design to keep South Korea continuously as their colony and military base, riding roughshod over there after creeping uninvited into one half of other's country, thousands of miles away from their country across the ocean, and use South Korea as the stepping stone to invade the whole of Korea and, furthermore, Asia.

Under this very signboard, Nixon and his predecessors have made desperate efforts to perpetuate the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and ignite a new aggressive war in Korea, feverishly stepping up war preparations—reinforcing their aggressor armed forces and puppet army, bringing mass destruction weapons and combat materials into South Korea, newly establishing and expanding military bases and military establishments and staging military exercises almost every day.

The U.S. imperialists perpetrated armed provocations against our side and violated the Armistice Agreement on more than 60,000 occasions on the ground, sea and in the air till the end of last year after the armistice. This stark fact clearly shows how wild they are running to unleash a new war in Korea. In recent years the U.S. imperialists infiltrated their armed spy ship "Pueblo" and large-size spy plane "EC-121" into the territorial waters and territorial air of our country. What is this if not a premeditated move against the northern half of the Republic!

The so-called "defence" advocated by the U.S. imperialists is a slogan of aggression and war.

In an attempt to draw the revived and rearmed Japanese militarists into their manoeuvrings to provoke a new war, the Nixon clique are speeding up the military collusion between the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppets.

The Nixon clique had already made a clean breast of their aggressive ambition by declaring that the "third world war will break out in Asia, not in Europe" and that the "Korean peninsula is a ready point of the next explosion in the world."

His hokum that Korea became "a ready point of the next explosion in the world" is nothing but an expression of the ulterior intention of the U.S. imperialists to seek a way out of their serious military and political crisis in South Korea and Asia in a new war of aggression in Korea.

It is for this very reason that the U.S. imperialists are putting further spurs to the rackets in South Korea for the provocation of a new war and trying their hardest to disguise themselves as the "defender" in an attempt to cover up such criminal plots and manoeuvres.

This is the true colour of the slogan of Nixon that they are "protecting" and "defending" South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are the inveterate enemy of our people who started invading our country from over 100 years ago.

With nothing can the U.S. imperialists befog all the historical crimes committed against our country up to this date from the time when their forefathers infiltrated into the Taedong-gang River on board a pirate-ship and perpetrated all kinds of aggressive crimes such as murder, robbery, arson, plunder and violation of women.

* * *

The U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and war disclosed once again by Nixon in his so-called "report" bring into open the miserable sight of the beasts whose fate is like the setting sun in the western sky.

For its aggressive "doctrine" this "report" evokes wrath among all the peace-loving peoples of the world. The socialist countries, neutral nations, new-born independent countries and all other countries of the world indignantly called this "report" a scheme "to continuously go ahead with their policy of interference as the world gendarme," "dangerous line of Japan's more active collaboration in the Asian aggression" of the U.S. imperialists and "participation of the U.S. in the crusade against Arabs." The voices of protest and indignation are ringing high from the United States, too.

Those who are inspired and encouraged by this nauseating "report" are only the Japanese militarists, the stooges of U.S. imperialism, and puppets of the U.S. imperialists who are prolonging their remaining days only with the backing of bayonets of the U.S. imperialists. This reminds one of a small crow cawing as a big crow starts cawing.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, brilliant strategist, who always illumines the road ahead of revolution with a scientific insight and foresight, taught us:

"Like any other imperialism on the globe, U.S. imperialism, too, is on continuous decline and becoming more moribund. The intensified aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists are no signs of their mightiness but, on the contrary, prove their vulnerability. The more outrageously the U.S. imperialists act, the more difficult their position becomes." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," pp. 71-72.)

The attempt of Nixon to veil his aggressive plan with the mask of "peace" and label it as "a new strategy" is indicative, by itself, of the fact that the beasts find themselves in an inextricable, blind alley.

The "new strategy" of the chieftain of the U.S. imperialists — this is a "strategy" for self-destruction and a "plan" for death leading the U.S. imperialists to the grave.

Nixon foolishly attempts to turn back the wheel of history, but it is of no avail. The world people will thwart the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvrings for aggression and war and throw the gangsters once and for all into the abyss of doom. The U.S. imperialists must clearly realize that if they persist in the schemes for war and aggression they will be perished once and for all in the flame.

Commentator
("Rodong Sinmun")

DPRK Military Del. Leaves for Algeria

A military delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea left Pyongyang on February 26 by air for a friendship visit to the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

The delegation headed by Colonel General Chi Byong Hak, Vice-Minister of National Defence, was seen off at the airport by Colonel General Kim Bong Ryul, Vice-Minister of National Defence, and Colonel General Kim Chol Man and other generals and officers of the People's Army.

Military attaches and staff members of the embassies of various countries in Pyongyang also saw off the delegation at the airport.

Hail Ninth Anniversary of Independence of Kuwait

February 25 is the ninth anniversary of the independence of Kuwait.

The independence of Kuwait was an event of great significance for the people of this country in the creation of a new life.

On this occasion, the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Kuwait people.

After the independence, the people of Kuwait have been waging a struggle against the ceaseless plunder and intervention by the imperialists and for the consolidation of national independence and the independent development of the country.

Measures were taken to restrain and curtail the concessions and sphere of activities of the U.S. and British imperialists' monopoly companies through the establishment of the "Kuwait state oil company." In the meantime, the government of Kuwait took a progressive step to exercise control over the sale and distribution of oil products at home, which paved the way for the development of national industry.

A number of successes has been also made in the fields of education and culture.

The Kuwait people, always keeping their powder dry against intervention and subversive machinations of the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism not to repeat the bitter life in the past, are determined to safeguard their independence from their aggressive machinations.

The Korean people rejoice over all these successes the Kuwait people have made in their efforts to create a new life, opposing the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and colonialists.

The people of Kuwait oppose the aggressive moves of U.S. imperialism and its faithful stooge the Israeli expansionists against the Arab people and express firm solidarity with the Palestinian people in their just cause.

The Kuwait people support the righteous struggle of the Korean people who are fighting to drive the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and unify the country in an independent way.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, said:

"The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic positively support the peoples of all newly-independent countries in their struggle to consolidate national independence and bring about national prosperity. We shall continue to endeavour for the promotion of our relations of friendship and co-operation with newly-independent nations." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 333.)

The relations of friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Kuwait peoples who are linked together by their common cause against imperialism and the community of their past position, are developing with each passing day.

The Korean people will, in future, too, express firm solidarity with the Kuwait people in their struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and the Zionists and for the consolidation of national independence and the independent development of the country.

Kim Byong Sam

KPA Men Shoot to Death Enemy Armed Spy Who Intruded into Area of Our Side

The U.S. imperialist aggressor army which is getting more frantic with armed provocations along the Military Demarcation Line of late again infiltrated a spy bandit armed with various kinds of lethal weapons and espionage apparatuses into the area of our side in the central sector of the front at dawn February 26.

Men of the Korean People's Army unit to which Comrade Kim Yong Un belongs who were vigilantly performing the sentry duty on the spot shot to death the enemy armed spy the moment they spotted him intruding to perpetrate espionage and subversive acts.

Our People's Army men always keep a strict vigilance over the movements of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to smash their heinous plots and are determined to defend the posts of the fatherland as firm as an iron-wall.

Dead body of the armed spy bandit of U.S. imperialism who intruded into the area of our side and his belongings

GFTUK Lashes at Acts of Military Aggression of U.S. Imperialists and Israeli Aggressors against Arab Countries

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent letters to various trade union organizations of Arab countries denouncing the acts of military aggression of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors against the Arab countries.

The GFTUK Central Committee sent letters to the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions, the General Federation of Workers' Unions of Syria, the General Federation of the Trade Unions of Palestine Workers, the General Union of Workers of Algeria, the Federation of the Trade Unions of Sudanese Workers, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Southern Yemen, the National Federation of Trade Unions of Factory and Office Workers of Lebanon, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Jordan and the Federation of Moroccan Workers.

In the letters, the GFTUK Central Committee pointed out that the Zionists are further expanding and stepping up their acts of military aggression against the progressive Arab countries at the direct instigation of U.S. imperialism these days. It declared: The Korean working class scathingly denounces with surging indignation the armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors against the Arab countries and extends full support to and firm solidarity with the working people of the Arab countries who are valiantly fighting against the aggressors.

Gambia's Independence: Five Years

It is five years since the Gambia people won national independence by putting an end to the protracted cursed colonial rule of the British imperialists on February 18, 1965.

On this significant day, the Korean people extend congratulations and greetings to the Gambia people.

The British imperialists had unrestrictedly and barbarously plundered Gambia of her natural wealth for nearly three centuries until she won independence.

Unable to tolerate exploitation and oppression, the Gambia people had valiantly risen up in the struggle against foreign aggressors and at last put an end to the colonial rule of the British imperialists.

In order not to repeat the cursed life in the past, the Gambia people who embarked upon the creation of a new life after the independence are striving to eliminate the evil consequences of colonial rule in the fields of economy and culture and build a national economy and culture, opposing imperialism and colonialism.

The economy of Gambia under the rule of British imperialism was characterized by one-sided culture of peanut. After the independence, strenuous efforts were made to eradicate this typically colonial type of economy and develop agricultural production of the country in a many-sided way. And a number of factories has been built.

No small success has also been achieved in the field of transport. Now illiteracy and disease-eliminating campaign is afoot.

The Korean people rejoice over the successes the people of Gambia have scored in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for consolidating national independence and building a prosperous, new country.

In their foreign policy the people of Gambia aspiring to justice and progress, who had a bitter experience of the exploitation by the imperialists and colonialists, oppose imperialism, colonialism and racialism and support the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples the world over and strive for the complete liberation of Africa.

Though geographically far away from each other, the peoples of Korea and Gambia are linked with each other for the commonness of their situation in the past and for their common aim in the fight against imperialism and colonialism at the present.

The Korean people wish the Gambia people celebrating their national red-letter day new success in their future struggle to liquidate the consequences of the colonial rule of the imperialists and build a prosperous and independent, sovereign state.

Rogers' Aggressive Tour in Africa

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught:

"The imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists put up the show of advocating 'independence' and 'freedom' for the peoples, but, in reality, they are making frantic efforts to maintain their colonial rule in a more crafty and underhand way, and are plotting absurdly to catch again the peoples of the newly-independent countries in a noose of neo-colonialism." ("Progressive Journalists of the Five Continents, Wield Your Powerful Revolutionary Pen and Sternly Condemn U.S. Imperialism," p. 5.)

Some time ago the rascal Rogers, U.S. State Secretary, toured Africa. The aim pursued in his tour was to bridge over the crisis of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and plunder which had gone bankrupt all over Africa, put down the struggles of the peoples in this area for national independence and building of a new life and catch Africa harder in a noose of U.S. imperialists' neo-colonialism.

As soon as he set his foul foot on the soil of Africa, this notorious warmonger Rogers parroted the African policy brought forth by Nixon, the devilish boss of U.S. imperialism, in his "message of foreign policy." This swine made visits to the puppets and satellites and had underhand dealings with them, at which he hatched a sinister plot to put them right under the thumb of U.S. imperialism and whip them together in the criminal odious moves for aggression, wrecking and sabotage against the progressive African countries.

In his African tour, the devilish Rogers had the effrontery to croak "respect of independence," "end of racialism," "aid" and the like, and tried every hoax to step up the neo-colonialist enslavement policy toward the countries in this area, pretending to express sympathy with the mounting anti-racialist sentiments of the African peoples, their ardent desire for independence and their inclination for autonomy and self-sustenance.

During his tour the rascal held a number of secret talks with African puppets, twaddled about such nonsense as "encirclement" of "bellicose" African countries, "infiltration of communist ideology into East African area" and the like, promised "military aid" and "all-out support" to the puppets and openly instigated them to a plot of aggression and provocation against the progressive African countries.

It is a nefarious scheme of U.S. imperialism designed to impel its African puppets and reactionaries towards aggression, destruction and coup in an attempt to bar the fresh development in depths of the revolutions in such progressive new-born independent African countries as the People's Republic of Congo, Libya, the Sudan and stem their revolutionary influence.

Now the U.S. imperialists have boosted their "special detachments" to be sent to African countries up to over 50,000 strong. This fact is clear enough to show how desperately they are making efforts to strangle the national-liberation movement in Africa.

The U.S. imperialists have converted Congo(K) into a counter-revolutionary base, into a foothold for aggression in Africa and are scheming to stamp out the revolutions in the People's Republic of Congo and other countries in this region. Convincing proof of this was provided by the fact that during his tour Rogers the rascal stayed in Congo(K) for days to have talks with the Mobutu clique behind closed doors and hold a conference of the U.S. imperialists' ambassadors to the African countries, the spot-executors of their policy of aggression.

This is not all the aspects of the sinister moves of the U.S. imperialists to hold in check the ever-rising tendency to independence and self-sustenance against U.S. imperialism in Africa and catch the African countries in the noose of neo-colonialism. In his recent African tour the devilish Rogers was accompanied by the Japanese militarists, the most active partaker in the execution of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression. This shows the U.S. imperialists are in a frenzy to draw even the Japanese militarist forces in Africa to shackle the countries of this continent in the double and treble bonds of neo-colonialism. All these show glaringly what frantic manoeuvres the U.S. imperialists are carrying on in an attempt to keep Africa in their clutch by resorting to more cunning and vicious neo-colonialist artifices, in face of the powerful anti-U.S. struggle and denunciation of the African people.

The African people will inflict well-deserved blows upon all sorts of the Nixon clique's manoeuvres, with a keen realization of the fact that the U.S. imperialists are the most diabolical enemy scheming to strangle the independence and sovereignty of the African countries and stand in the way of their just cause for freedom and liberation.

Jin Bang Jip

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Monday by the Pyo ngyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA
Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 *jon* No. 13014